THOSE STRAY DOVES.

S.K., July 31.—A dispatch from the ress agency at Sunbury, Pa., states rrier pigeons which started in the Columbus, O., to New York last dat Lancaster, Pa., this morning, om New York, and on a direct rout bus to this city, so that the ofgeons distance of 375 uniles toward their

VOLUME XXXIX.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS'

D. Appleton & Co. publish this day:

Astor. By Andre Theuriet, author of "Ger-ar's Eirriage." "The Godson of a Marquis," etc. Priss. & (Ferming No. 80f "Appletons' New East, Volume Series.")

ONS NEW HANDY-VOLUME ESERIES to

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ENGLISH and FRENCH TROUSERINGS, \$10 and

We are prepared to furnish Garments in Summer tutums, or Winter weights. Our "Modes" for Av

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN BROKER.

The Chicago Public Produce Exchange

ign and selb Wheat and Corn on Margins: One cere bushel on wheat; one-half of one cent per bushe on wheat; one-half of one cent per bushe corn. \$5 buys or selb 1,000 bushels corn; \$10 buy selb 1,000 bushels wheat. Trades made from 500 to 00 bushels. Circulars giving full particulars mails application. Address. URICAGO PUBLIC PRODUCK EXCHANGE, 135 to 141 Madison-st.t. Chicago, II

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Merril Ladd.

Evansion, Ill., July 30, 1878.

Setics is hereby given to the creditors of Merril ladd that the undersigned will on and after August following pay to all creditors entitled thereto chiesed of 3 nor cent upon all claims properly provested allowed, payments to be made at my office in Evans in all.

ANDREW RICHMOND,
Assignee of Merril Ladd.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE

Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.

Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Option Ourse: also Graduating Course in Music, Drawing an Initing, Speciatics. For Catalogue address G HAYEL Free, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or a 7 Madison-st., Chicago.

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ICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY.

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ON MT. HOLYOKE PLAN.

Asthol for the higher education of Young Ladies in aim thorough instruction combined with careful at entite to whatever relates to complete development, with jear commences September 5. 1878. Term 175 a year for board, tuitton, fael, lights, and furnished rome; \$15 to daughters of ciergymen. For attacorus address. MISS JEANNETTE FISHER.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Collegate year, 36 weeks. Begins Sept. 11, 1878. Thition, \$30 per year in advance. For catalogue, etc., address B. B. HURD.
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Lake View, near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Academy for Boya, Educational facilities best in the Northwest, Send for Catalogue, Office 163 Madison-st, Room 3, Chicago. Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant; Col. G. SHOLLISTER, Principal, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad.

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CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in-graction in Civil Engineering, the Classics. and Rn-giab. For particulars apoly to JEWICT WILLOX. Esc., at the omice of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT. President.

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* EDUCATIONAL.

in improved city real-estate, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$2,000, \$000, \$5,000, \$7,000, and larger sums to suit at 7 and percent. Money in hand and can close at once. TURNELS & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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peards.
SUITS, \$40 and upwards.
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EVERTHING GUARANTEED:
STANDARD THE HIGHEST:
HARRIAGE TOLLETS a Specialty.

549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

a description picture of French provincial life, and a

ate of the Old English Stage.

The Bosse of the Two Barbels.

COAL SALE.

E. July 31.—Fifty thousand tons of all were sold to-day for the Delaware, & Western Railroad Company at the Company at the Company at the Company at the Company and Statement and Stateme prices: Steamboat and grate egg, \$3.571/@S.60; stove, \$3.90

Pentonized Beef Tonic is the only of beef containing its entire nutritious. It is not a mere stimulant like the extending to the contains blood-making forces and life-sustaining properties; is insustain, nervous prostration, overtunities and in every form of demistry if resulting from pulmonary It is friendly and helpful to the most mach. Caswell, Hazard & Co., pros York.

DEATES. July 31, Mrs. Lydia P. C. Bigelow, wife colow, aged 35 years, service at No. 613 West Monroe-st., at ay, Aug. 1. Remains will be taken to

uly 31. Mrs. Panny Tryphona Rogers, m. of her age.
m her late residence, No. 608 West Madiy. Aug. 2. at 9 a. m., by carriage to
ends respectfully to rited. ends respectfully lavited.

19 30, Mrs. Julia Parks, beloved wife of aged 37 years, meday. Aug. 1, from her late residence, raising, aug. 2, the control of thirty-firsten. by James Church, at 10 a. m., and thence any Counctory. Friends are respectiony D-July 30, Anna A. Crawford, daughter and Maggie Crawford, aged 10 years and

Shelbyville, IlL. July 25, Estelle, be. -Wednesday, July 31, of heart disease,

ry of digestion and the resumption of liver, bowels, and kidneys are mile mark our progress on the road in mark our progress on the road in the second perceptible who tomach Bitters is ased by the invalidately and expeditiously consumes the desired goal. As no bodily fund in interruption without impairing it as of the system as the system as con be actively resumed. Take, for estion, a suspension of which is lawad by the Bitters. If the organs upon lives grow weak, billiousness, constitutes, poverty of the blood, and are symptoms supervene, which included by the baneful general influence of the disappearance of all these symptoms of the bitters shows with the use of the Bitters shows with the use of the Bitters shows with the use of the Bitters shows with the second state of the Bitters s

L BE A MEETI'S G OF THE EXECU-littee of the Firemen's Tournament at oretary Lyon, Friday at 3 p. m., at Block. ROPOSALS

TTERS, LONG & CO.

SDAY TRADE SALE. DS. CLOTHING. BOOTS. ES, HATS, ETC., agust 1, at 9% o'clock, at our anction 73 Handolph-st. FTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. SITIVE SALE

REAL ESTATE, T AUCTION. fternoon, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock, On the Ground.

th Front, on West Taylor-st. th Front, on Selden-st. th Front, on Selden-st. ween Wood and Lincoin-sta. balance 1. 2, and 3 years; interest at r. For any information call on DAVID mt, Room 11, No. 125 Clark-st., or ERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers 173 & 175 Eandoiph-st. CTION SALE

97 South Clinton-st., NTIRE FURNITURE. ING, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, Velvet , Parlor, Chamber, ard Dining-room dass, Lace Curtains, etc. TTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. REHOUSE SALE IMED FREIGHT.

A. SEAVERNS, g. 3, at 12 o'clock, at our sale, high-st. A large lot of Mac Counters, Shelving, 35 barro TTERS, LONG & CO., Abeti ar Saturday Sale OLD FURNITURE. NTINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.,
AUCTION,
IR. & at 9:80 o'clock a. m., at and 175 Randolph-st.

Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Law, and Preparatory Departments: open alike to ladies and gentleme. Fall Form begins Sept. 10. For information address Fred. E. S. B.STIN. Registrar of the University Glaicano, Chicago, Ili.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering, at the Resmelaer Polytechnic Institute. Trov. N. Y. Sentern begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for Agraculating list of the graduates for the past 52 juny with their positions, also course of study, restrained for similation, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. 3 and 175 Randoloh-at.

EL MORTGAGE SALE.

IPTURE OF A GENTEEL HOUSE.

and Cut Glass, Silver Plated Ware,
lauses, Carpets, etc., etc.

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ELISON. POMERDY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph

ES, MORRISON & CO.

is (Thursday) Morning. Aug. 1, at 10 th Irving place, near corner of liar-navitt and Oakley-sia. consisting of in Garpets, Parlor, Chamber Cookles and Markey Parlor Chamber Cookles and Indian Inspired the Harrisgenator, occupy, Glassware, etc. etc. Sais be sold. Look out for languing. GEN & MORRISON, Incictioneers, GEN & MORRISON, Incictioneers, Oct. 10 th 1

MORNING, Aug. 1. at 10 o'clock, at

and Wire Forms, Hat Stands, of Joseph Justice.
D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

d to the highest bidder for cash in . Aug. 3. at 4 n.m., in front Fisier & wher Thirteenth-st, and Wabash-av-

fresh from the West, and must be

COAD OF HORSES.

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CTION SALE.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, In mines from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, in a thorough collegiate education to both sexes, we here pursue the same courses of study, and retreated as the course of study, terms, etc., address to course of study, terms, etc., address to course of study, terms, etc., address to course of study. ning. Aug. 2, at 9:30 o'clock. RPETS 25 MUSIC \$15 at the New England
Leasures for \$15 at the New England
Ose all the largest masic school in the
Music Hall; the largest masic school in the
Music Hall; the Structions secured for its
Structions For prospectual address X. TOURLES, Mu-FAS, C. S. CHAIRS, ETC., AL MERCHANDISE.

METT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES The min year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1878.
For Catalogues, and Circular, apply to Rev. Government, Frincipal, 69 Chester Square. Boston, Mass.

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ADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL

IN. (Brablaned 1857.)

Lind will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

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MISS E. CLEMENT MIGHLAND SHILITARY ACADEMY.

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C. B. METCALY, A. M., Supt. Constant address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

ENINGS SEMINARY, AURORA, ILL. THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.

full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the
MANTIN E. CADY, Principal.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

of his countrymen on this great issue.

variance with his colleagues.

THE EAST.

PERA, Aug. 1.—The Austrian occupation o

Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens a Ministerial crisis in Constantinople. The Minister of War and Minister of Public Instruction are strongly opposed to the occupation, and think it should not be submitted to without a formal convention. The Grand Vizier, Safvet Pashs, who

THE GREEK CLAIMS.

The Porte is preparing a memorandum to the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, setting forth its views of the Greek claims, in answer to the statement of the Greek Representative, Delyannes, at the Congress.

TODLEBEN.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—It is reported that Gen. Todleben, commanding the Russians will be succeeded by Gen. Kaufmann.

SUSPENDED.

The Courrier De L'Orient has been suspend

for announcing that the wife of the Turkish Minister of Marine was present at a bail given

by the Russians.
VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Herzegovina Eigh-

teenth Division of the Austrian army occupied Herzegovina to-day.

RESISTANCE.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Austrian vanguard has

arrived at Banjalska, Bosnia.

The Turkish officials and the Austrian Con-

sul-General have fied from Serajevo on account of the menacing attitude of the populace.

leben refuses to withdraw a man from

vicinity of Constantinople before the with drawal of the British fleet. Difficulties are also

reported in regard to the return of the Turkis

he Chancellor and a candidate for Parliamen

has been defeated at Luneburg.
BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The latest returns from

CUBA.

New York, Aug. 1.-A Havans letter says:

"The many emigrants returning penniless to Cuba are claiming the protection of the Gov-erament, and difficult questions are rising be-tween persons who reclaim their former pos-sessions, and those who have old credits against

them, or are actual owners of the property These questions will have to be settled by the

These questions will have to be settled by the tribunals, and will be an obstacle in the way of rapid reconstruction."

"It is decreed that all the Government officers shall be regularly paid hereafter, but at reduced rates, and the clergy will be invited to reduce their allowances."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Cardinal Alessandro Franchi

Pontifical Secretary of State and Archbishop of Thessalonica, died at 1 o'clock this morning.

Cardinal Franchi was a native of Italy, born in

meeting of manufacturers in support of the Franco-American treaty of commerce, delegates to the forthcoming Conference were appointed.

Dointed.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Aug. I.—The Goodwood cup won by Blascovitz's Kinesem.

BISMARCK AND THE NUNCIO.

KISSINGEN, Aug. I.—Prince Bismarck pai
visit of an hour to-day to the Papal Nuncio.

FIRES.

AT OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 1.—The dwelling-house

of Jacob Gleim was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning, as a violent thunder-storm was raging at the time. Insured for \$1,000 in the Continental of New York.

AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 1.—Volk & Co.'s planing-mill, in Rock Island, Ill., was set on

fire by lightning at a late hour last night and burned to the ground. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$1,000. IN CHICAGO.

The atarm from Box 417 at 7:40 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the frame house No. 398 Hubbard street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Shunott. Cause, lighted matches dropping in among some papers.

1819, and was nominated Cardinal in 1873. COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.
NANTES, Aug. 1.—At a numerously-attende

night of July 30.

ballots are necessary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1678.

New Handy-Volume Series Privileges Formerly Enjoyed by the Confederate Brigadiers.

THE BRANDED HAND.

Facts for Doughfaces Who Hanker for a Lick at Their Feet.

Unveiling of the Monument of the Heroic Capt. Jonathan Walker,

Who Believed the Stripes on Our Banner Were Not for Our Slaves,

The Barbaric Tortures Inflicted upon Him by Brutal Slaveocrats.

Stirring Oration by the Hon. Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire.

Letter from Walker to His ! Family While in the Slave-Drivers' Dungeon.

Tributes to the Memory of the Hero from Whittier and Fred Douglass.

JONATHAN WALKER.

THE MONUMENT. on, Mich., Aug. 1.-In Black Lake, settlement several miles back from the busy port of Muskegon, there lived in ob curity for many years, and died in poverty, ar throughout the country as "the man with the branded hand." Out of the meagre soil of his en-acre farm he managed by constant toil to queeze a poor subsistence for himself and his old wife. People who knew the history of Nathan Walker, who knew that he had been ne of the earliest and stanchest workers in the Abolition movement, and that a great poet

IMMORTALIZED HIS EXPLOIT IN VERSE, never failed to treat him with respect, although it must be owned that, to the most part of the Muskegonians, he was simply a poor, old, worthless Michigan cracker. In fact, the new generation had practically forgotten all about him, until reminded, in the obituary notices printed by several of the more enterprising local papers, that a once famous character had passed away. But, even then, the idea of erecting a monument to his memory did not enter the minds of his townsmen. That grateful acknowledgment of Walker's services to mankind was left to one who was not only not a resident of the State of Michigan, but who was not even a native-born American.

THE DONOR OF THE FINE GRANITE SHAPT that now rears itself above the grave of the Greek, who was educated in this country, and who served for many years as Chaplain in the United States Navy. To-day was appointed for the public exercises connected with the unveiling of the monument. A number of prominent and got out an attractive and varied programme, including a procession, music by the inevitable brass-band, singing, speeches, and the reading of Whittier's poem, "The Branded Hand." The result was that, from early in the morning until the hour for the exercises to begin,

EXCURSIONS CAME IN BY BOAT AND RAIL from all points of the compass. The usually placid main street of the city was transformed into a crowded thoroughfare, where the fruitpeddler did dispense his wares, and the ice cream man and the lemonade man did pursue thriving trade, and the itinerant person with the handkerchief-trick did basely deprive the wondering rustics of their spending money. A Goodrich boat brought a pienic party from Grand Haven, and the trains from Allegan and other points in Western Michigan swelled the crowd of strangers in town to about 3,000.

formed on the main street, which is here termed Vestern avenue, in front of the Opera-House and proceeded by way of Western avenue and line of carriages and other vehicles was about a mile long. Mayor H. H. Holt acted as President of the Day, and A. B. Miner as Marshal, with F. L. Reynolds and C. B. Jones (colored) as assistants. Arriving at the cemetery, the speakers of the occasion were conducted to the grand stand, which was placed near

THE MONUMENT. The Walker monument is ten feet high above the foundation, and stands on a base, which is sunk to a depth of five and a half feet in the ground, and stands five inches above the surface, making the total height of the monument above the surface ten feet five inches. The base is three feet square. The material of which it is composed is Hallowell granite, from Maire, and is donated by the Rev. Photius Fisk, of Boston, who also paid the transportation to this city. It has the following inscription on the south face:

This monument is erected to the memory of CAPT, JONATHAN WALKER, by his Anti-Slavery friend Photus Fisk, Chaolain of the United States Navy.

On the eastern face of the shaft is the following: Walker's Branded Hand.

Jonathan Walker,
Born in Harwich, Mass.,
March 22, 1799.
Died in Lake Harbor, Muskeyon Co., Mich.,
April 30, 1878.

April 30, 1878.

On the north side is the following quotation Whittier's poem:

Then lift that manly right hand,
Bold plowman of the wave;
Its branded palm shall prophesy
Salvation to the slave.
Hold up its fire-wrought language,
That whese reads may lee!
His heart swell strong within him,
His sinews changed to steel.

PROM WHITTIEM.

After music by the choir, and prayer by the Chapiain, the Rev. F. E. Keteridge, the following letters were read by Mr. A. J. Grover, of Chicago.

OAK HALL, DANVERS, Sixth Month, 21st, 1878 Oak Bath, Danvers, Sixth Month, 21st, 1878.—The Hon. It. II. Hoid—Dran Friend: Immediately on receiving the letter announcing cast. W.'s death, I sent it to Garrison, with the suggestion that we should take measures for a monument. He came out to see me, and informed me that the Kev. Phothus Fisk, late Chaplain in the United States Navy, had wolunteered to give the monument nimself. I presume it will not be ready so soon as the 4th of July. I don't think I could write anything without repeating my former poem in some sort. I think Garrison would write something if requested. He tells me that the monument will be a costly, handsome one. He has

est in your place. Yours truly,

John G. Whitter.

Pard Doublass.

United States Marshal's Ortica, Washington City, B. C., July 15, 1878.—My Dear Mr. Pak: I am reminded by a letter from our valued friend, Parker Pillsbury, that I have not yet written an answer to your letter, inviting me to be present in Muskegon, Mich., on the lat of August and assist in the unveiling of the monament which you have nobly caused to be erected over the dust of the late Jonathan Walker. I deeply regret that my duties and appointments will compel me to decline your esteemed invitation. Yes, I knew Jonathan Walker, and knew him well,—knew him to love him and to honor him as a true man,—a friend to humanity,—a brave but noiseless lover of liberty, not only for himself but for all men,—one who possessed the qualities of a here and martyr, and was ready to take any risks to his own asfety and personal loss to save his fellow-men from slavery. It is meet and right that one who was such as ne was should have his grave marked as you propose. His name deserves remembrance, and should be mentioned with those of John Brown, Charles T. Torrey, William L. Chaplin, Elijah P. Lovejoy, Thompson Work, and Burr Calvin, Fairbanks, Abraham Lincoln, and other noble men who suffered at the hands of the slave power. Jonathan Walker is not less entitied to grateful memory than the most honored of them all. He was one who felt satisfied with the applause of his own soul. What he attempted was not intended to attract public notice. He was on the free, dashing billows of the Atlantic when the voices of nature spoks to his soul with the grandest emphasis of love and truth, and, responsive to those voices, as well as to those of his own heart, he welcomed the panting fugitives from slavery to the safety of his own deck, though in doing so he exposed himself to stocks, prison. branding-irona, and, it might have been, to death. I well remember the sensation produced by the exhibition of his branded hand. It was one of the few atrocities of slavery that roused the slave. My dear sir, I feel it a great deprivation that I cannot be personally present with you
on the lat of August, and assist in the ceremonies
in honorable memory of true-hearted Jonathan
Walker, but I shall be with you in spirit and purpose. Very-truly yours. Freedenics Douglass.
Mr. C. J. Chaddock read Whittier's poem on
"The Branded Hand." During music by the
band the monument was then unveiled

The Branded Hand.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

The President next introduced the Hon. Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H., who began his oration by saying that the corner-stone of the proud pillar of Bunker Hill was laid in 1825 in the presence of the Marquis Lafayette, nor in all Europe, nor in all the world, lived there another man on whom, at that joyous hour, this whole nation would have united to begtow such grateful tribute of respect, admiration, and adoration as upon him. And how had he earned the right to a whole nation's outpouring of thanksgiving and praise! Just what he did with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, just that, no more nor less, Capt. Jonathan Walker attempted in his more peaceful, humble way, and though he failed in his purpose, as men count failure, his work was not less a part of the great conflict for freedom and independence. Capt. Walker was born in the same year that Gen. Walkington died.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

and independence: Capt. Walker was born in the same year that Gen. Washington died.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON
was born in December, 1804, exactly five years after the death of Washington, and what washington, Jefferson, and Lafavette left undone Garrison was commissioned—commissioned divinely—to complete. Washington builded a Republic of men only, and only of white men at that. White male citizens were all he knew. Garrison demanded the equal, untramuneled freedom of every human being,—every human man, woman, child, irrespective of race, complexion, or sex. In spite of mag-made codes, constitutions, creeds, or catechisms, be demanded that equal freedom in the name of humanity, and according to the laws of the living God, and of such as Garrison was Jonathan Walker,—brave, hardy, heroic son of the sea. His country was the world, his countrymen were all man and woman kind. Garrison had been ten years in the field when Capt. Walker first appeared as a faithful and heroic helper in his glorious cause and work. As soon as the slaves heard of Canada, and turned their eyes that way (as covered vegetation always looks toward the light), one lesson in astronomy they learned, one only,—the place of the polar star, more to them now than the Star of Betblehem, learned, one only,—the place of the polar star, more to them now than the Star of Bethlehem, of which few of them had ever heard; and

of which few of them had ever heard; and some stowed themselves away.

ON NORTHERN-BOUND VESSELS, and, after enduring all the Drins and pangs of hunger, thirst, and almost death in such dreadful forms, would, when discovered, be sent back by Cautains or owners of the vessels,—sent back all the way from Philadelphia, New York, and even Boston—yes, God in Heaven forgive Boston if He could! The speaker had seen Faneuil Hall filled with troops, quartered there to guard a Northern slave-master till he secured and pinioned his victim with the consent of all the courts, and then, formed in a hollow square, they inclosed him, and long before davlight they marched him down on board a vessel to take him back to his chains, cow-skin, and red-hot brauding-trons. No deed so damned, so black as that was ever done on ship in command of him whose monument they had met to give to the light and smiles of approving heaven and to a grateful people and posterity. His motto was "Ever save, never surrender the slave." Slave-Saver was the interpretation of that branded hand, now silently moldering in the dust at their feet.

Time Might Mow Down That Granitz.

TIME MIGHT MOW DOWN THAT GRANITE, trample out even the inscription of the hiero-glyphed hand; but the memory of the act should last when the foundations of this earth should last when the foundations of this earth were removed, and when the heavens above them were no more. Capt. Jonathan Walker's crime was an attempt to aid some slaves in escaping to one of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, where, as in Canada, under British Monarchy instead of a boasting but bastard Republic, they could be free. The speaker read the following part of WALKER'S LETTER TO HIJ WIPE after his capture by the slaveholders, then more flerce than the wildest savages of the woods. It is dated Pensacola, July 29, 1841.

DEAR WIPE AND CHILDREN: I am drivileged by

more fierce than the wildest savages of the woods. It is dated Pensacoia, July 29, 1841:

Dean Wiffe and Childbern! I am drivileged by the mercy of God the Father of writing to you once more, but hot in the situation I would choose. About the time of my last letter I had arranged to take some passengers to Nassau, in new Providence, a British island eastward from Cape Florida. On the 23d of June, I started with seven colored people, though quite unwell, as I had been for two days. On the sixth day out I did not expect to live another twenty-four hours, my disease being intermittent fever and internal canker, and such not weather I never in my life saw before. We proceeded down the coast till on July 8, when we were overhauled by a wrecker, the sloop Catharine, from Key West, and by force taken to that port. Then I was carried before a Justice of the Peace and thence to a jail, where I was kept four days. Then I was but down into the hold of a steamboat, among rubbish and filth, the heat being extreme, placed in heavy irons, both hands and feet, and kept six days, in which time the vessel-teamed to Pensacola. There I was taken to court, and from thence again to jail, where I now am secured to a large ring-bolt by a chain made of half-inch iron, with a shackle round my ankle which weighs five pounds [and Capt. Walker repeatedly told his friends after his release that hure as was that shackle, it became nearly imbedded out of sight it that the weiling of his limb, but he did not write that to his wife and children, Jane, what will become of you and the children are in want. Send to Fall River and get the little money due there, and do as well as you can. The Lord Jesus has been a soundarily good to me in my affictions, and I am sore he will accompany me through, for I cannot let him go. Dear wife and children, trust in Him to aid you.

HIS PRISON

was without chair, bed, or table, and his only resting-place was the floor, foul, damp, and hard, and twenty pounds of fron chain and shackle were actually riveted, as he told the speaker, on his fevered and enfeebled libs. But had they been cobwebs, he could not have escaped. The food furnished him even a healthy stomach could not and should not have been comed. only two days before he was committed a poor slave bad cut his throat through to the bone to escape a worse death, and yet scarcely was he buried (his blood had not been washed from the floor), when it was found that he was innocent as an angel of the crime for which he had been doomed to die. Capt. Walker had to sit down on the bloody floor.

on the bloody floor.

THE SENTENCE

after trial was one hour in the pillory, pelted with
numerchantable eggs, one year in prison for
each slave (seven in all), \$600 fine for each
slave, and all the costs, and to be branded on
the right hand with a large double S by a red-hot
branding-iron. All the bills for fines and costs
were made to exceed \$100,000. A boy who saw
the eggs thrown, cried "Shame!" when a ruffiantly wretch tore off a bandage which had been
put on to protect the face of the victim.

taken into another county, and fined for his beinous offense. The branding-iron had to be made for the occasion. One blacksmith refused to make it. He said he had made such irons to be used on hogs, horses, and cattle, but not on men. Another was found to make it, but refused his forge to heat it when it came to be used. He swore there was but one fire in the universe that should heat an iron for such a use. But at length all things were prepared. The instrument of inquisitorial torture and torment was sent broiling and hissing deep into the flesh of

A HAND THAT WAS EVER OPEN TO SUCCOR THE POOR AND THE OUTCAST, ment.

fiesh of

A HAND THAT WAS EVER OPEN TO SUCCOR THE

POOR AND THE OUTCAST,
but never, no, never, was lifted in any unrighteous cause. Capt. Walker called the letters the
seal—the cost of arms—of the United States.
His friends raised 6700 and sent down to an attorney to defend his suit. The lawyer, whose
name was Blount, bluntly pocketed the money,
but kept away from the trial and out of the
Court, and the name of the Marshal at the
time. for the Florida District was Econezer
Dorr, a native of the State of Maine, and a
willing panderer to the state of Maine, and a
willing panderer to the state of Maine, and a
willing panderer to the state of Maine, and a
willing panderer to the siaveholders. His bills
and accounts were curiosities, but need not
here be produced. This monument was reared
by an adopted American Abolutionist to the
memory of another Abolitionist.

A REBROIC AND FARTHFUL SON OF THE SEA.

Dorn by the sea, in the old Bay State.
Forty years up the term or name Abolitionist
was below every name. To-day who, especially
in the Northern and Western States, was not
proud to be known as an Abolitionist or the son
of an Abolitionist. The blood of Lovejoy and
Forney, the flery baptism of Jonathan Walker,
the prostrate body of Sun'er felled to the
floor of the Senste Chamber by the murderous
bludgeon of Slavery, and last of all the gallows
of the immortal John Brown now sacred almost
as Calvary's Cross,—all these would follow
the name of Abolitionist forvermore.

BRIEF REMARKS

Were made by ex-Congressian Williams, of Allegan, Gen. Pritchard, of Allegan, the captor
of Jeff Davis, and A. J. Grover, of Chicago,
when the exercises were closed with singing and
the benediction.

DANVILLE, ILL.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—The celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation here to-day by the colored people of this and adjoining counties was a success in the fullest sense of the word. thes was a success in the filliest sense of the works. Very large numbers were present from Champaign, Urbana, Mattoon, and Paris, Ill., and from Terre Haute, Grawfordsville, and other points in Indiana. The procession formed at 10:30 at m., and marched to the fair grounds, three brass bands being in the procession. Arriving there, speeches were made by Gen. Charles Black and the Hon. J. G. Cannon, which were loudly applauded by their audience.

KEOKUK, IA.

CELEBRATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. KECKUK, Ia., Aug. 1.—Entancipation-Day was celebrated in a very interesting manner by the colored people of this city. The exercises were neld in a grove near town. Delegations of visi ors were in attendance from a number of neigh-boving cities. Addresses were made by several colored orators, affairs winding up with a festi-val and ball. In the evening a party of several hundred went on an excursion to Fort Madison, to take part in the citients is these

LANSING, MICH.

EMANGIPATION-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 1.—The colored peop this city and surrounding towns celebrate Emancipation-Day with great eclat in this city to-day. A regular programme, includin music, etc., etc., was followed out a the Fair Grounds, the last crowning feature of which was the indispensable barbecue. The large crowd was very orderly and well-behaved. The day was beautiful.

CASUALTIES.

EXPLOSION. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.-The steamboat Henry Tite, lying at the wharfboat on Custom-House street, exploded a donkey-boiler at 2 p. m., blowing off her chimney and shattering up her works and forward part of the cabin. The damage is estimated at \$3,000.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.-Warren Cooper brother of the Postmaster of Winterset, Madison County, was killed by lightning yesterday while stacking hay. His companion, Mr. Hildebrand, was severely stunned. Two horses were killed and the stack set on fire. SWUNG OFF.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—At Lanacening Md. Mary Pritchard, aged 19, was killed, Rot ert Dick, aged 20, probably fatally injured, and Abraham Lynch severely bruised, by the break ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—At Hagerstown, yesterday, at a pigeon-shooting match. Samuel Donohue, aged 50, was shot dead accidentally by William Cokenour.

CANADA.

Number of Items from Montreal—Approaching Marriage of a Blind Orphan o 86 Years to a Maiden of 74. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1 .- The inquestion the La colie murder was resumed this morning. The prisoner was lodged at the Eunis Hotel, where he passed a restless night. The most important witness was Mr. Tremblay, a jeweler of Lacolle, who was acquainted with both prisone and Matheron, and testified in regard to the repairing of the prisoner's revolver. The prisoper cross-examined the witnesses like a law yer. A verdict will not probably be reached before Saturday. The parting between the prisoner and his wife was very affecting, the prisoner being evidently much moved by the

situation.
A printer in this city, named John Gibson has succeeded to a fortune of \$75,000 in Scot

has succeeded to a fortune of \$75,000 in Scotland.

The Police-Commissioners of Montreal have resolved to report to the Council in favor of attaching the fifty extra specials, sworn in about three months ago, to the regular force.

Lord Dufferin Is on a visit to New York, on private business, but is expected to return again at once. Lady Dufferin remains at the Citadel, Quebec. Their Excellencies leave Canada on the 2sth of September.

Gr.p. of Toronto,—the Punch of Canada,—is wounding the susteptibilities of a certain por-

Gr.p. of Toronto,—the Punch of Canada,—is wounding the susceptibilities of a certain portion of our population. Several leading bookseliers have received enisties intimating as much. The following is a copy of one of them: "You had better not sell Grip, if you don't want your bloody Protestant heads broken." Five hundred persons from Longueuil have left on a pilgrimage to La Bonne St. Anno.

A. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, is making arrangements at Winninger for a large grain-exportation this season. this season.

The movement for the settlement of many of

our unemployed people on the vacant lands of the Province seems to be well received,—as well the Province seems to be well received,—as well by our well-to-do periode as by those who see in it a chance for establishing themselves.

Last week the following deaths took place: Catholics, 100 (small-pox 14): Protestants, 30. There were four cases of drowning.

A wealthy lady of Quebec has endowed the new Convent of the Carmellite Nuns at Hochelaga with the interest on \$23,000.

Counterfeit \$2 and \$4 bills are in circulation in this city.

Dr. Walter, an old and retired physician of this city, is dead, at the are of 75. He was a son of Mr. Joseph Walter, editor and publisher of the Canadian Specialor,—a weekly Liberal raper published about fifty years ago in this city.

raper published about fifty years ago in this city.

Receist Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Aug. L.—The French papers announce that a guileless youth of 80 years—an orphan, too—belonging to 8k Michael Bellechasse, who was born and is still blind, intends to lead to the altar this week a charming maiden of 74 years. When tharged with his folly his simple reply is, that "love is blind." Both contracting parties are said to be well off in this world's goods.

Cock-fighting is indulged in regularly every Sunday in St. Laurent.

FOREIGN.

An Exceedingly Lively Day in the British Parlia-

Debate on the Hartington Resolution Continued in the Commons.

Another Secret Agreement Between England and Russia Confessed.

Beaconsfield and Carnaryon Exchange Warm Words in the Lords.

Herzegovina Occupied by a Division of Austrian Troops.

The German Elections Result Favorably to the Conservatives.

Death of Cardinal Franchi, Pontifical Secretary, at Rome.

ENGLAND.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS. the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution accusing the Government of acting a falsebood. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose to a point of order, that the lan-guage of Lowe was unparliamentary.

The Speaker ruled that, as the remark was not applied to a member of the Government, it

Lowe then repeated his statement, when the

Speaker ruled it to be out of order, as being applied to members of the Government. Lowe then withdrew the expression.

He then assailed the abuse of the Crown's treaty-making prerogative, saying: "An antiquated prerogative has been drawn from its rusty scabbard, and used without the knowledge or consent of the people." The Government had done their utmost to drag royalty into collision with the people. It was impossible that Eaglishmen could be content to leave the exercise of the Royal prerogative in the present posi-

Mr. Lowe's remarks were greeted with loud cheers from the Liberal benches.

Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General, de

fended the Government, and Chamberlain (Radical) attacked the Ministry, dwelling on their ex travagance.
The debate was continued on a strictly parts line by the Hon. Sir John Hay, Stavely Hill the elections for members of the German Reichstag show that there have been elected 47 Conservatives, 74 National Liberais, 19 Pro-gressists, 35 Ultramontanes, 2 Alsatian Irrecon-cilables, 2 Alsatian Autonomists, 3 Socialists, 8 Samuel Laing, and Sir John Lubbock, wh pointed out that the Anglo-Turkish convention inevitably committed the country to eventua

The debate was then adjourned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an inquiry of Ashley (Liberal), virtually admitted that another secret document was signed May 30, besides the Aug. 6 Russian agreement. The Chancellor merely denied anything was

signed relative to Greece. IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. LONDON, Aug. 1 .- In the House of Lords today, Lord Carnaryon, attacking Lord Beacons marks regarding the former's retirement from meant to say he (Carnarvon) at the moment of difficulty and danger flinched from what he had piedged himself to do, he must absolute

deny such statement.

Lord Beaconsfield, in reply, pointed out that Lord Carnaryon assented to the policy embodied in the circular stating that the question of the possession of Constantinople involved British nserests, and that when the Russians were approaching Constantinople Lord Carnaryon re used to concur in ordering up the British fleet. The subject then dropped.

Great preparations are making for civic honors to Beaconsfield and Salisbury on Saturday. They will be entertained at a banquet by the Lord Mayor.

A dais has been erected on the southern side of Guildball, upon which stands a canopied hrone. Here will be seated the Lord Mayor, Plenipotentiaries, and chief officers of the cor poration. There will be accommodation here for 1,700 persons, including 400 members of Parliament. In the fore court of Guildhall a spacious pavilion is being erected to seat 1.200 persons, another 600 being accommodated in the library. None of these can see the ceremony, but will view the guests as they arrive. Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury are expected at Guildhall before 5, soon after which the cere mony of the presentation of the freedom of the city will be given. The guests will have the first welcome at the extreme boundary of the city. Temple Bar

is to be, in some sense, reconstructed for the occasion. One side remains, and on the other a wooden model of the demolished wall has a wooden model of the demolished wall has been erected, to be spanned by the banner in-scribed "Peace with honor." After the cere-mony at Guildball Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury will attend the Lord Mayor's Ministerial banquet.

Lendon, Aug. 1 .- Lord Salisbury, in receiving a deputation of Southeast Lancashire Con-servatives, who congratulated bira upon the success of his mission to Berlin, and invited him to Manchester, said he did not object to having the Government's policy subjected to a searching criticism, but explained that, while their policy was subject to acrimonious criticism in the House of Commons, the protocols which record the work of the Plenipotentiaries passed the House of Lords without comment, so that the Plenipotentiaries have had no opportunity to explain them, though they alone are able t do so minutely.

THE TIMES ATTACKS GLADSTONE.

The Times rehemently attacks Gladstone this morning, and says of his speech: The House of Commons listens with bated breath for his contribution to the great controversy, and some prophetic glimpses into the future He speaks two and a half hours, and occupie He speaks two and a half hours, and occupies seven columns of our space. He carries his hearers irresistibly down a horrent of oratory, but when all is over and we have time to breathe, to what does it all amount? With few exceptions to nothing but prolonged invective against the present Ministry. Scarcely anything they have done or said escapes denuncation. Peace has been made, but no thanks to them; they have preferred servitude to freedom; have pretended to defend public law and have really betrayed it; have made a convention, violated existing treaties, brought into question an important prerogative of the Crown, discredited us abroad, and weakened us at home. But who are those PRICE FIVE CENTS. CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Plenipotentiaries whom he denounces with this unmitigated, unrelieved censure! They are not merely Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, they are representatives of England before Europe and the world. Their work, when ratified, is the work of England. They have not usurped power over an unwilling people.

Gladstone himself admits they command the approval of the mass of their countrymen. There are other persons in the world basides. Meeting of the Congressional Investigators in New York Yesterday.

approval of the mass of their countrymen. There are other persons in the world besides Beaconsfield, and larger questions at stake than that of the conduct of the Ministry in the details of a prolonged negotiation. We regret to say it, but the whole tenor of Gladstone's speech, as much by what it contained as by what it omitted, was inconsistent with statesmanship or generous patriotism, and he must proportionately forfeit his claim to the attention of his countrymen. Appearance Before Them of the Representatives of Various Labor Organizations.

Their Views Divergent and Conflicting to a Considerable Degree.

The Hard Times Attributed Largely to Labor-Saving Machinery.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.
New York, Aug. I.—The Committee of the
House of Representatives to consider the financial and labor decression question met to-day in

cial and labor decression question met to-day in the Post-Office Building.

There were present Messrs. A. S. Hewitt (N. Y.), J. M. Thompson (Pa.), W. W. Rice (Mass.), and Thomas A. Boyd (III.). Word was received that H. L. Hickey (O.) would not be able to serve until after the October elections.

A communication was also read from the Clerk of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, detailing what expenses incurred by the Committee would not be allowed. Among these were the services of a clerk, stenographers, and sergeant-at-arms. The Clerk of Accounts said that he would have a conference with the Clerk of the House rea conference with the Clerk of the House regarding the matter, and would let Mr. Hewitt,

who had written on the subject, know.

When the letter had been read the Committee went into executive session to consider the question as to whether they should go on with their work and take the risk of their outlays

being repaid.

At the close of the executive session the Committee decided by resolution to sit daily, and to hear such persons as may appear.

Thomas Rock, who represented the stonemasons, wished the Committee to recommend
that all Government work should be done by people of the place in which the Government buildings are being erected. He spoke against ment work, as the contractor made the profit

of the menacing attitude of the populate.

It is stated that the troops, after crossing the
River Save, were fired upon by united Mohammedan and Christian bands, who are expected to
occupy the defiles leading to Herzegovina as the which the Government might save by employ-ing the workmen direct. He did not intend to WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—It is rumored Gen. Todmot advise the Government to regulate wages. In answer to the Committee, he said the Chicago fire had brought many stone-masons to this country, many stone-masons to this country, but most of those had gone back again. Much of the want of employment has arisen from the use of machinery, the sawing of stone being now done by machines. During hard times the society has to wink at members working below full rates. If there was no machinery, the society might compel men to work only for wages fixed by the society.

prisoners of war.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Alluding to the delay of Turkey in ratifying the Treaty of Berlin, a Vienna correspondent mentions a telegram from Constantinoole, saying that intrigues had been discovered alming at the overthrow of Safvet Pasha, and a return to the San Stefano Treaty and a Russian protectorate. The dispatch says that the Sultan was at one time inclined to shield the project. Mr. Rock asked if the Government should not enforce the Eight-hour law, and was answered

that the Government should enforce all laws on the statute book.

Some discussion ensued on the advantages and disadvantages of the Eight-hour law, in which Ro k became often worsted, and one member of the Social Labor Union said his Committee THE ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Count Bismarck, son of would be present to morrow, when many ques-tions not fairly answered by Rock would be an-swered to the better satisfaction of the Commit-

swered to the better satisfaction of the Commit-tee and workingmen.

Hugh McGregor, one of the self-constituted committee consisting of Justus Schwash, F. Brunor, and himself, then addressed the Com-mittee on the subject of the Government col-lecting statistics of the laboring classes, and so arranging them that they could be readily re-ferred to.

The Chairman thought Mr. McGregor should look over the census and see what was omitted, Poles, and 1 Particularist. Thirty-six second LONDON, Aug. 1.-A Berlin correspondent

telegraphs that the relative positions of the

The Chairman thought Mr. McGregor should look over the census and see what was omitted, and send his suggrestions to the Superintendent of the Census.

Mr. McGregor said it was the duty of the United States to examine into every manufactory, take testimony under outh as to the labor question, inquire into their sanitary condition, and do everything necessary for the welfare of the laboring classes. various parties are unchanged. According to the returns, the National Liberal Electoral Committee estimate their party has lost lifteen seats. The Conservatives have gained twenty. The United Liberals will thus still have a

The United Liberais will thus still have a majority in Parliament. The correspondent considers this will continue to be the case even if the negotiations with the Papal Nuncio at Kissingen are successful, as the Ultramontane party will then peacefully break up. It is estimated that about six Socialists have been elected. question, inquire into their santary condition, and do everything necessary for the welfare of the laboring classes.

McGregor then enarged that the use of machinery was the cause of the lack of employment for men, and said the maintenance of families now devolves on the women and chidren rather than the men.

The Committee asked McGregor if he was willing to take an oath as to the truth of what he stated, and he answered he did not take an oath, and did not believe in what was called the Ever-Living and True God. He was then asked how he could expect the Government to enforce upon others what he had refused to do; force others to testify under oath as to the way they conducted their private business.

McGregor then retired, and Justus Schwab, Communist, said he would present his case to-morrow.

The representative of the granite-cutters attributed the depression in his trade to the contract system and machinery; said he was discharged from Government work in Albany-for ventilating his views, and that men were kept at work there who were not skilled workmen, and who were paid as much as skilled labor. CAMPOS PETED.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—The Provincial Cuban
Committee gave a banquet last night in honor
of Gen. Martinez Campos, who was accompanied by the highest Government officers. There was much enthusiasm.

Nine vessels are reported lost and six ashore

men, and who were paid as much as skilled labor.

Mr. Hewitt said if the witness embodied his statement in an affidavit he would forward it to Secretary Sherman and have the matter invastigated. The Committee then adjourned until to-mor-

THE WILKESBARRE MINERS

Special Dispatch to The Irribus.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 1.—The employes in the Empire Breaker of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company held a meeting last night at the mines, and resolved upon making a demand for 15 per cept advance in their wages. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Parish this afternoon, and acquaint him of the matter. Mr. Parish is absent from the city to-day, and the Committee will wait until his to-day, and the Committee will wait until his return, when he will be informed of the action return, when he will be informed of the action taken. From careful inquiry made this afternoon it is probable that the miners will be disappointed in their demand. No strike will be precipitated, however, in consequence. The whole business is simply the outcome of recent journalistic agitation. When prominent newspapers predict a strike the miners begin to think about it. The operators are quite sorty that the Board of Control made so large an apportionment for August. They claim that it will operate against rapid sales. Speculators begin to believe that the fear of overproduction will compel operators to get rid of stock at low figures rather than hold it. Those most likely to know say positively that, rather than sell at ruinous prices they will keep every pound of coal mined until good figures are offered.

TA, TA!

The Places Which Once Knew John Gwyn, of St. Louis, Will Fail to Recognize Him the Next Time They Meet Him.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

St. Louis, Aug. 1.—John Gwyn, a salesman for Samuel C. Davis & Co., is missing. He left his home on Summit avenue yesterday afternoon, telling his wife that he was going to the store. He did not go to the store, however, and it is now evident that he never intended to go there. His wife received a letter from him this morning stating that she would never see him again. It is claimed by his friends that he has in all probability jumped into the river, but there is a rumor to the effect that he has away with another woman. He and his wife were married several years ago in England, their flative country. He came to America two years ago, and has been a salesman in Samuel C. Davis & Co.'s dry goods store aver since. His wife remained in England until a short time ago, and then followed him here. The report is, that she believed him to have been too intimate with one of the reigning belles of society here, and that she quarreled with him about it, and that his disappearance, as already stated, is the result. MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

Special Disposes to The Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 1.—The court met to-day, and an effort was made to provide for hearing the University case. A prominent Detroit lawyer, whose name is withheld by request, was agreed upon as Commissioner in place of W. K. Gibson, resigned. There is no probability that he will accept. Unless some one can be found who will accept, the case will go over till the September term.

The General Success of the Ohio Democrats Fatal to Individuals.

Over a Thousand Ballots Without Result in One Convention.

A Great Many Candidates Yesterday Nominated for Congress.

The South Carolina Democrats Formulate a Platform of Principles.

They Abhor Independent Candidates and Sympathize with the Whisky-Thieves.

Good Prospect for a Republican Victory in Pennsylvania This Fall.

Free Expression by Gov. Palmer Concerning Illinois Politics.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—The Democratic Congressional Convention, which assembled at the City-Hall this morning, was one of extraor-dinary proportions, and more closely represent-ed a State than a Congressional Convention. During the night and early this morning large ons of delegates and friends of the vari ous candidates arrived, and the work was pushe ion held a short session this ling, when an organization was effected, a recess had until 2 this afternoon. It seemed quite probable that some of the various schemes to defeat a nomination on the first ballot might be entirely successful when the Committee on Rules and Regulations reported, suggesting that a two-thirds majority should be required to nominate. This move rather stirred up the Convention. John G. this time, to change the rules that had governed the Democratic conventions for years was un-wise, and would furnish a precedent which hich would cause them regret. A motion was "majority" for the words "two-

on did not show the strength that was expected, and, even before Walling's county was called, Converse had received sevre votes than were required to nom nonneed the Hon, E. F. Powell, from Dela ware, moved that the nomination be made , which was carried through with a unanimous, which was carried through with a whirl. Mr. Converse was then sent for, and addressed the Convention. He returned his sincere thanks for the honor, and these were the more heartfelt, he said, because of certain attacks of a few days ago, to which allusion need not be made now. Among the questions to consider was the general prostration, despite of the abundant harvest, on every hand, and to-day there were men working in the Capital for 75 cents a day. Many of the misfortunes of the people were owing to unwise and hostile legislation. The speaker then contrasted the wise and economical policy of the Democrats in times past with speaker then contrasted the wise and economical policy of the Democrats in times past with that of the Republicans, and said that it would bevolve on some other Old Hickory to extricate

that of the Republicans, and said that it would devolve on some other Old Hickory to extricate the people of the State once more, and to lead them in the return to old-time prosperity. The Convention then adjourned.

OVER A THOUSAND BALLOTS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—The Democrats of Ohio are having serious trouble in disposing of the fruits of their Congressional gerrymander. In almost every district where the Derpocratic majority is so large as to make election sure majority is so large as to make election sure the leaders of the purty are engaged in tooth-and-nail contests for the prizes. In the Fifteenth District 1,025 ballots had been taken up to 8 o'clock this evening, and the Convention was no nearer a nomination than when it began. At lest reports a Committee of Five had been appointed to confer with the different candidates and devise some means of ending the dead-lock. Gen. Morgan, who, it was believed, would carry away the nomination, has so far received but 13 votes. The Convention is being held at Mt. Vernon.

THE THIRTBENTH DISTRICT Democratic Convention began yesterday at Marietta, and was brought to termination to-day by the nomination of Gen. Warner ou the eighty-second bailot. Warner was a brave soldier, a Liberal Republican, and has little in common with the Democratic party. He threatened, however, to run as an independent candidate, and thus brought the Convention to terms.

IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT, where the Democrats have nominated Benjamin Lefevre, the disaffection in the Democratic ranks is so strong as to seriously endanger a majority of over 4,000 in their favor.

majority of over 4,000 in their favor.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

A protracted contest was expected to-day in the Fourth District, which is strongly Republican, betveen Judge Lawrence and G. R. Keifer, the present member. The latter, however, secured the nomination on the eleventh bailot, and the friends of Judge Lawrence pledged him their hearty support. He will be easily elected. TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—The Nationals of the Seventh District to-day nominated H. Kanlo, of Toledo, for Congress.

BIGHTH DISTRICT.

Special District. to The Tribuse.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—In the Eighth District the Hon. Charles Foster was nominated by the Republicans with a great show of enthusiasm. Mr. Foster was recently tendered the unanimous nomination of the Republicans in the Seventh District, where, owing to Democratic dissensions in Toledo, he would have been sure of election. He chose, however, to make the race in his old district and face a Democratic majority of nearly 4,000. In accepting the nomination to-day Mr. Foster said he had always been liberal in his views in regard to the Southern Democrats. He favored speedly resumption, but believed in the greenback.

ILLINOIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 1.—The canvass for Sherif in Kane County is getting to be lively. The candidates are the present incumbent and Mr. E. A. Bross, for many years a conductor on the Northwestern Railway. Of the latter gentleman, in a long article on Saturday, July 27, the Aurora News has this among other things to

may:

The office of Sheriff is one which should be filled by a man of physical ability and moral courage. Drafts on both of these are likely at any time to be made, therefore the stock should be inexhaustible. Il occurs to us that since Mr. E. A. Broes, a gentleman of wide experience in the study of human character, and one whom we believe to be fearless in his endeavors for the right, has presented himself as a candidate to come from the central portion of the county, Mr. Mixer should not stand in his way. Mr. Bross was a popular passenger conductor for many years, and in that time gained the friendship of many people who will probably be called on to vote for or against him; and, as his courteons manners were not prompted by any desire to gain rotes, it is very easy to cuncinct that they were natural rather than assumed; and it is equally easy to conclude which way those friends will vote.

Ed's many friends, in this city as well as in its own county will wish him abundant success. Sr. Locus, Aug. L.—The Republicans of the Sixteenth District, Hithols, in Convention today at Vandalis, nominated Basil B. Smith for Convents. day at Vandalis, nominated Basil B. Smith for Congress. After the Convention Senator Oglesby and John Al Loran spoke to a mass-meeting, practically opening the campaign.

The Greenbackers of the same district also held held a Convention at the same place to-day, and nominated Capt. Creed for Congress Both candidates are from Marion County.

**Special Dispute to The Trissme.*

Variatia, Ill. Aug. 1.—The Republican Representative Convention nominated Capt. Joseph S. Jackson, of Marion.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Ex-Mayor Sadler, of Centralia, has receive
and accepted the Independent nomination for and accepted the Independent nomination for Senator in the Forty-third District. The Dem-ocrats have already nominated the Hon. Tom Merritt. Should the Republicans Indorse Sad-ler, which is highly probable, his chances of

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixteenth District meets at Vandalia today. B. B. Smith, Esq., and James L. Martin, of Salem, and Herr Leitze, of Carlisle, are the principal contestants.

The Republicans of Marion County, to whom the minority candidate is conceded, have instructed for Capt. J. F. Jackson, of Iuka, for Representative.

Representative.

In the Nineteenth Senatorial District the Greenbackers have pominated J. M. McGinnis for Senator and M. J. Keith and Smon Elliott for Representatives—Bureau and Stark Coun-

VERMONT: BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. L.-The State Green back Convention to-day, Nelson Nye presiding, adopted resolutions and adjourned to meet in St. Albana Aug. 22 when a State ticket will be

Following are the resolutions: 1. The financial system needed is that all money must be issued by the Government, whether used of metal or paper. It must be perfect and complete in thesif, be full legal teneer in every case, and to any-amount, in the payment and lawful discharge of every species of indebtedness, no matter how little the commercial value of the material of which it is made.

en it is made.

Congress shall create a suitable amount of ev, in a safe and convenient form, to meet necessary requirements of the business and

money, in a safe and convenient form, to meet
the necessary requirements of the business and
labor of the country.

3. There shall be no privileged class of creditors.

Official salaries, pensions, bonds, and all other
debts and obligations, public and private, shall be
discharged in legal-tender money of the United
States, according to the stipulations of the laws
under which they were incurred.

4. Public lands are the common property of the
people, and should not be sold to speculators and
granted to rallroads or corporations, but should be
donated to actual settlers in liberal quantities.

5. All useless offices should be abolished, the
most rigid commy enforced in every branch of
the public service, and severe punishment indicted
upon public officers who betray the trust reposed in
them.

them.

6. That a graded income-tax on all net incomes exceeding \$2,000, to be increased on each additional \$1,000 of income.

7. That the passage by Congress of a joint resolution declaring the principal of the bonds payable in coin was an act of flagrant injustice and grave breach of public trust which ought to be immediately rescribed, and the issuing by the Secretary of a large amount of 4½ per cent bonds in advance of the tovernment? seed of money, and when the 4 per cent bonds could have been floated just as well, was an act of unaccountable folly or impeachable fraud.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WESHINGTON, D. C., Aug., 1.—George C. Gorham, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, has just return rom a visit to Pennsylvania. He says he talked with most of the prominent Pennsylvania poli-licians, and this together with the advices that the Committee has received, show that the chances of a Republican succes in that State are most encouraging. It is confidentally predicted by the best Republicans in the State that the party

can carry two districts now represented by Democrats, and while the State ticket is steadily gaining in strength, there seems to be absolutely no factional spirit within the party. The Legislature will indoubtedly be Republican by a good working majority. It is not probable that any Republican name will be presented in opposition to Senator Don Cameron.

To the Western Associated Press.

Erits, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Eric County Republican Committee meet to-day in this city, and formally repudiated the action of the Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-seventh District, which nominated J. H. Osmer, at Franklin, July 20. The Eric County delegates formed a majority of the Franklin Convention, and were formally instructed to vote for Gen. W. W. Reed, of Eric, as the first or second choice. Seventeen of them, whose first choice was L. F. Watson, of Warren, disregarded the instructions, and voted for Osmer for second choice, thus defeating Reed, who would otherwise have been nominated. The Eric County Committee to-day passed resolutions decouncing the treacher of the delegates. tions denouncing the treachery of the delegates declaring Reed the Regular not the delegates Republication declaring Reed the Regular nominee of Republican party of this district, and urging to act. His decision is not yet announced.

AT THE SOUTH. COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 1.-The State Demoaffirms the platform of 1876; is in harmony with the pledges and performances of Gov. Hamp-ton, and guarantees full protection to all classes in the administration of justice. Accompanying the platform is a series of resolutions, also adopted, urging unity of purpose and action among Democrats, denouncing fusion with Republicans, and deprecating the presence of independent candidates; also strongly recommending the fostering of immigration, inviting people from other parts of the globe to make their homes in South Carolina; directing attended. their homes in South Carolina; directing atten-tion to the troubles in the upper counties, urging Congress to amend the law and quiet the irritation, and requesting President Hayes to grant annesty to the fillicit distillers in the

pper counties.
Gov. Hampton and the entire State officers Gov. Hampton and the entire State officers were indorsed and renominated amid great entusiasm. Hampton and others made speeches.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Advices from the Carolinas show that both Wade Hampton and Vance are very much disturbed over the Independent Democratic movement, and both have taken a very strong ground against it, denouncing those who are engaged in it as common enemies, Vance being particularly severe in his attacks, counseling political ostracism of all who give countenance to the movement. A gentleman arrived here political ostracism of all who give countenance to the movement. A gentleman arrived here to-day from Alabama who is connected with the political movements in that State. He brings information that a very considerable element of the next Legislature will consist of Independents elected by a comparatively small Democratic vote aided by a very full Republican support.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—Hamilton County elected the entire Republican ticket save Circuit embracing two Republicans, is thought to be elected in Davidson County. At the foot of Lookout Mountain a man named Norton was killed by a negro, who escaped. Whisky and politics the cause. In Memphis a Democratic negro was shot and killed by Dick Dougherty, a notorious character, for challenging colored voters. The National ticket was there elected. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—In the county election to-day the National-Greenback party elected their entire ticket of thirteen candidates by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 6,000, polling about 16,000 votes. At the Fifth Ward polls an aftray occurred in which ex-Councilman Dick Dougherty (white National) shot and killed Joseph Day (colored Democrat). The quarrel originated about politics. Day fired at but missed Dougherty, who shot Day through the body, from the effects of which he died in twenty minutes. Dougherty was arrested. Lookout Mountain a man named Norton was

MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 1 .- The Republicans the First District renominated Thomas B. Reed for Congress. LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 1.—The Greenbackers o

the Second District have nominated Solor Chase for Congress.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 1.—Gen. Samuel J. inderson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District. BUTLER AND KEARNEY.

BRIGHTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Gen. Butler has ust closed an interview with Kearney, lasting we hours, in the parlor of his mother's house WISCONSIN.

ELEHORN. Wis., Aug. 1.-The Greenback Conrention for the First Congressional District met here to day, and nominated Charles H. Parker, of Rock County.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 1.—The Democrati Convention of the Second District to-day non limited the Hon. Walter Young for Congress. EX-GOV. PALMER ON STATE POL-

TTICS,

Correspondence New York Tribune.

ATLANTIC CITT, N. J., July 30.—"Oh, there a very little to be told about Illinois politics yet," said Gov. Palmer, as he watched the breakers rolling in upon the shore in front of Congress Hall, the other day. "The campaign can

hardly be said to have opened jet, and thou the National party has been active, it seems measure now to have subsided."
"Don't you think that the new party is grow-

> "No," replied the Governor; "on the contrary, I think it is not as strong as it was some months ago. The Democrats have been laboring with the Nationals to convince them that the Democratic party is as good a National party as any new organization can be. A majority of the Democratic nominees for Congress who have this far been put in the field are in sympathy with the Greenback movement, and some of them are pronounced Nationals. I might instance, as examples, Josh Allen, who is the cindidate in the Eighteenth District, and Gen. Singleton in the Eighteenth District, and Gen. Singleton in the Eighteenth District, and Gen. Singleton in the Eighteenth District, and Then it is true," said I, "that the Inflationists have really captured the Democratic parey of Illinois!"
>
> "Well, it must be admitted," was the asswer, "that our party has become very badly democraticed on the currency operation. I think "No." replied the Governor; "on the con

"Well, it must be admitted," was the asswer, "that our party has become very badly demoralised on the currency question. I think the inflation sentiment is atronger among us even than in the Democratic party of Ohlo. The Greenback men captured the State Convention, and, as you know, passed a very foolish resolution, which is satisfactory to many of the Nationals. Perhaps I ought to explain to you my own position. About a year ago I obtained control of the leading Democratic newspaper of our State,—the Springfield Register,—and it has since been published as an uncompromising hard-money journal. I do not edit it myself, but I do determine what its policy shall be, and occasionally I write an editorial article for it. On the morning of the last State Convention adopted by the Democratic State Convention of 1874, and the next day we denounced tion adopted by the Democratic State Conven-tion of 1874, and the next day we denounced the Greenback plant as undemocratic, and de-clared that it was not binding upon any Democrat who still believed in the doctrines formerly professed by the party. There is a strong hard-money element in the Democratic party of Illinois, but it is in a minority."

"How do you secount for the growth of the Greenback sentiment in the Democratic party of your State!" I asked. "I witnessed the fight over the currency resolution in the Spring-

Greenback sentiment in the Democratic party of your State!" I asked. "I witnessed the fight over the currency resolution in the Springfield Convention of 1874, and when it was won by the advocates of honest currency, they thought they had committed the party for all future time to sound theories in finance. Now they seem entirely to have lost their grip. What has caused this revolution!"

"It seems to me." said Gov. Palmer in reply, "that the entire movement against hard money is a relic of the Copperheadism of the War,—that it grows out of a desire to injure the credit of the Government, and destroy confidence in it. Then, besides this, the Democrats have been out of power so long that many of them are ready to seize upon anything which promise to bring them success. The paper-money people have really had control of the Democratic party since 1874. The bone and sinew of the hard-money element was furnished then, as you know, by those who nad been Liberal Republicans. The same is true to-day. In 1876 the Liberals, or Independents, as they call themselves, held aloof, expecting that the Cincinnati Convention would nominate some progressive Republican whom they could support. They finally voted for Mr. Tilden, although the financial resolutions of the St. Louis Convention were not as strong as they would have been pleased to have had them. Taking the Independents out of the party as an active controlling element, left the Inflationists to manage things about to suit themselves."

"Who would be the Presidential candidate of ge things about to suit themselves."
"Who would be the Presidential candidate of te Illinois Democracy if one was to be named that a suit themselves."
"Since his control of the Illinois Democracy if one was to be named the suit of the

ot-nay ??

"Since his remarkable utterances on the cur-rency question, Mr. Thurman has become the favorite with our people. He would undoubted-ly get the vote of the Democratic party of our ly get the vote of the Democratic party of our State if the nomination was to be made now."
"You say that the hard-money element in the Democratic party of Illinois is an uncompromising one. Will it support nominees for Congress who are known to be pronounced Greenback men? Take Gen. Singleton and Mr. Springer, for instance. I suppose there are hard-money Democrats in both of their districts. Will not this cause a division of the party vote?"

tricts. Will not this cause a division of the party vote?"

"I think not. Hard-money Democrats will vote for Gen. Singleton, for instance, on the theory that resumption will be accomplished before his term in Congress will begin, and that that will destroy Greenbackism, or make it ridiculous. One of the leading Democratic newspapers in Gen. Singleton's district is published in Pike County, and is sound on the money question. I know the editor justifies his support of the ticket in the manner I have indicated. Mr. Springer's strength is due to his local usefulness. There has been no man in Congress for years who has served the district so faithfully, and the people are willing, therefore, to tolerate his peculiar ideas on financial and other questions. It should also other questions it should also remembered that in many of the districts the Republican candidates for Congress are Greenback men, as well as the Democrats, and that there is, therefore, no choice between them on that score."
"Are the Republicans making the same efforts to conciliate the Nationals in Illinois that the

emocrats are!"
"No; but they are expecting to trade with "No; but they are expecting to trade with them. The Democrats will probably cary the State, and the Nationals are likely to hold the balance of power in the Legislature. The State officers to be chosen are of little importance. The three parties have already named their candidates. The campaign will be chiefly interesting, aside from the Congressional Districts, on account of the election of a United States Senator next winter, in the place of Mr. Ogiesby."
"Suppose the election should turn out as you "Suppose the election should turn out as you

have suggested, and that the Nationals should hold the balance of power in the Legislature, have you any idea who would be the United States Senator?

have suggested, and that the Nationals should hold the balance of power in the Legislature, have you any idea who would be the United States Senator?"

"I think it would be Gen. Logan. Whoever is elected will undoubtedly be a Greenback man, but not a member of the National party, and Gen. Logan would probably be the most acceptable man who could be found. You may rest assured of one thing, and that is, that our new Senator will not hold opinions on the currency question that are any more objectionable than those professed by Mr. Oglesby."

"Tell me something, please, about your next delegation in Congress."

"Taking the districts in inverse order, Mr. Townshend has been renominated by the Democratis in the Nineteenth, and will be re-elected. He is, as you know, a Greenback man. In the Eighteenth District the Democratic candidate is Joshua Allen, one of the softest of softmoney men, and his Republican opponent is a rellant young man whom I knew well in the army, named Capt. Thomas will make the contest a sharp one, and cause the vote to be close. In the Seventeenth District, Colonel William R. Morrison will be renominated and re-elected. He is a hard-money man. In the Sixteenth District the Democratic Convention adjourned without making a homination. A Democrat will probably be chosen, and it may be Sparks, the present Representative. In the Fifteenth District the Remublicans have nominated Mr. Cannon, who will be returned. The Democratic candidate is Mr. Jones, and that of the Nationals Jesse Harper, who is known in the West as one of the leading Greenbackers. Mr. Tipton has been renominated, and, as his district is Republican, he will be returned. Mr. Springer, as I have already said, will represent the Twelfth District for another term. In the Eleventh District Gen. Singleton will undoubtedly succeed. His opponent, nominated by the kepublicans and Nationals, is J. P. Dimmitt. I don't remember about the conventions in the other districts; in some, I know, none have been held. Lathrop, Fort, and Henderson will bout the conventions in the other dis some, I know, none have been held. Lath Fort, and Henderson will undoubtedly be

some, I know, none have been held. Lathrop, Fort, and Henderson will undoubtedly be reelected, and probably Burchard, although a
strong fight is being made against him in the
Fifth District."
In conclusion, Gov. Palmer expressed the
opinion that if, in the near future, parties should
become so divided on the currency question as
to make that the overshadowing issue, either in
State or National politics, the hard-money Democrats of Illinois would stand by their principles, no matter into what alliances it led them. pies, no matter into what alliances it led them. He also said that while a majority of the Democrats of limois were inflationists, he believed that a majority of the voters of the State, taking all parties together, were in favor of hird money, and that there was no danger of the triumph there of the ideas of the Ewing school.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- Arrived, steamship Coumbia, from Glasgow. London, Aug. 1.—Steamships Wyoming and

Othello, from New York, have arrived out. San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Sailed, steamer Bergie, for Hong Kong via Yokohama. FAILED TO APPEAR. New York, Aug. 1.—Walter H. Shupe, editor of the Adaccate, failed to appear in court to-day, and an order was granted compelling him to appear to morrow or show cause.

THE COAL RING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The New York Times
says the bulk of the Scranton coal disposed of at auction yesterday was taken by two parties

FINANCIAL.

The Masons of Wisconsin Get \$9,000 Worth of Er. Hiner's Good Intentions.

A Schedule of His Various Liabilities --- Sympathy Expressed.

Mr. Burant Comes Back Squarely Tappan, of the Belting Company.

Meeting at Beston Yesterday of the Oreditors Who Got "Belted" the Worst.

HINER. FOND BU LAC, Wis., Aug. 1.—The anno ment in to day's Osbkosh special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE that the trust funds of the Wis-constn Grand Lodge of Freemasons had been absorbed by the bankruptey of the Hon. W. H. Hiner, created a painful impression here, which is Mr. Hiner's place of residence, and created additional sympathy for him in his financia misfortunes. The fact of this defalcation has it has been guarded with Masonic fidelity, and might not have become known at all but for the mysterious transfers of property made by some of his bonusmen, and the efforts of others to secure themselves from loss. Mr. Hiner has been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin for a number of years, and was relected to that position a year ago last June As such Treasurer he was required, of course, to give bonds to the Grand Lodge, which is a bondsmen were John Spence, John Burrows, Fred Kalk, all of Fond du Lac, and Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh, member of Congress from the Sixth District. It has transpired that it is quite unlikely that any portion of the amount can be re covered from Kalk, Spence, or Burrows, and that Col. Bouck will be compelled, if the Grand Lodge insists upon it, to reimburse the Masonic tion, which is somewhat in excess of \$9,000, not TRIBUNE. Col. Bouck announces his deter mination, it is said by his friends to pay the whole amount rather than that the Masonic Order shall suffer the loss of a cent. A committee of the Grand Lodge reported on the facts of the defalcation at the June session, in

mittee of the Grand Lodge reported on the facts of the defalcation at the June session, in Milwaukee, and there were then hints and leaks as to the facts, but they were suppressed at the time. Mr. Hiner has been for six years State Senator from Fond du Lac County, and was President pro tem. of that body during the session of 1877; and he was favorably mentioned in 1875 and in 1877 as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, or cossibly for Governor. He has exercised a commanding influence in politics and public affairs, and has been one of the most prominent men in the State. His business, which was that of iron-founder, suffered severely from the panie of 1873, and if he had not been in politics he would doubtless have saved the bulk of his fortune, or at least, if his financial failure was unavoidable, it would not have invoived the trust-funds in his hands. But his ambition to remain in public life led him to make a terrific struggle to avoid bankruptcy, and to resort to means which have resulted so disastrously. He doubtless expected to be able to replace the Masonic funds when he used then, but the adverse tide of affairs and the fearful depression of the iron interest prevented him from making at any point the requisite effort to secure the Grand Lodge from the loss of the amount involved. Alexander White was the partner of Mr. Hiner in business, and loss of the amount involved. Alexander White was the partner of Mr. Hiner in business, and is joined with him in bankrupt proceedings. The schedule of liabilities of the bankrupt firm include some \$500 of small preferred debts, presumably to workmen. The other debts of \$1,000 and over are as follows, interest not being included:

Wis.

German American Savings Bank, secured,
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
James White, Ribon, Wis.

F. Strong, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Jones & Laughlins, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. C. Ogden, Fond du Lac, Wis.
M. H. Galloway, Fond du Lac, Wis.
S. A. Henry, Fond du Lac, Wis.
James McTavey, Fond du Lac, Wis.
James McTavey, Fond du Lac, Wis.
John Dam, Fond du Lac, Wis.
John Dam, Oshkosh, Wis.
First National Bank, Madison, Wis.
Those and the smaller liabilities for

These and the smaller liabilities foot up considerably over \$100,000, but neither in the firm indebtedness nor in the individual liabilities of the partners does the amount due the Grand Lodge appear. The Trustees of the creditors are now operating the foundry for their benefit. Mr. Hiner has a magnificent homestead in this city, the lot covering a block of ground, and the attorneys for the creditors are attempting to cut this down to the one-fourth of an acre, which, under the Homestead law of this State, is exempt from execution. Undoubtedly, if which, under the Homestead law of this State, is exempt from execution. Undoubtedly, if business should revive, Mr. Hiner, by his well-known energy and tact, may retrieve his fortunes, and he will beyond doubt, if his life is spared, make good the Masonic loss. He has the sympathy and respect of the entire community in his mistortunes.

MICHIGAN BANKS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 1.—The following ag-

gregates represent the standing of State and savings banks, as shown by a compilation of Treasurer. There are fourteen savings banks RESOURCES. Loans and discounts ... \$4,087,342.0
Bonds and mortgages ... 1,080,955.0
Cash and cash items ... 7,802.0

Cast and cast techs	1,000.00
Real estate and fixtures	269, 122, 49
Due from banks	556, 079, 00
Expenses	42, 616, 00
Overdrafts	970, 58
LIABILITIES.	0.0.00
Capital	250,000,00
Surplus	136, 223, 00
Due banks	72, 478, 00
	. 151, 117, 00
Profit and loss	50, 377.00
Pedigeounts	
Rediscounts	11,952.00
Interest, premium, and exchange	66, 740, 00
Loans and discounts	1,671,741.00
Bonds	290, 412, 00
Real estate and fixtores	64, 307, 00
Due from banks	343, 195, 00
Expenses	9, 477, 00
Overdrafts	19,618.00
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	732, 500, 00
Surplus	147, 393,00
Due banks	28, 291, 00
Due depositors	, 506, 424, 00
Profit and loss	39, 751, 00
Interest, premium, and exchange	551.00
Rediscounts	97 795 00

te...... 37, 785. 0 Total ... \$2,592,151.0 TAPPAN'S PERFIDY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Boston, Aug. 1.—Henry F. Durant will pubish in the morning a strong denunciation of Boston Belting Company. Yesterday, in the creditors' meeting, Tappan read an agree ment of himself and Durant, implicating Durant in his wrong doing. Durant relates how he heavily in Western railroad bonds in 1874, and needed funds for Wellesley College. Tappan, knowing he was pressed, represented also that the New York Belting Company's loan must h rithdrawn. Tappan took advantage of Durant's circumstances to make very hard terms with him. Durant charges him with a pure extortion of him with a pure extortion of \$32,000, and a fined of about \$3,600. Yet,

\$22,000, and a fmud of about \$3,000. Yet, after the extortion Durant indorsed for Tappan over \$33,000 without charge. Durant says his action has been perfectly right in equity and law. The New York and Boston companies have indorsed for each other large amounts since 1861. Tappan was practically manager of the Company, and his individual action was looked more as the Company. ticary manager of the Company, and his indi-vidual action was looked upon as the Company's. Neither Directors nor stockholders thought of questioning his right to use the Boston Beiting Company's name to indorse the notes to Durant. These notes the Company subsequently made its own, and Durant says his action is wholly legal in that respect. Durant says of Tappan: The Boston Beiting Company, through Mr. Tappan, have got my mony, my wife's money, my mother's money, her ward's money, and all our stock, and he has ruined the New York Belting & Packing Company. His stately settered behind my back will be considered by all who know him and know me as more base, cowardly, and ungrateful, if not more criminal, than the story of his culit during the past years.

Mr. Durant, a skiliful lawyer, and founder of Wellesley College for Young Women, has been very prominent, and has held the highest character. He stands much better after this defense.

Boston, Mass., Aug., 1.—The stockholders of the Boston Belting Company met again to-day. No business was done, as the attorney for the Company informed the stockholders that it woud be necessary to call a special meeting, and that the object of the meating should be stated in the call. A special meeting will be called Thursday next, when the matter of the Company's going into bankrubcy will be determined. President Durant is preparing a statement regarding the mutual agreement of Tappan, Cheever, and himself.

JULY FAILURES. New York, Aug. 1.-There were sixty-sever failures in this city in July, with aggregate liabilities of \$5,733,171—an increase over June in the number of failures and amount of liabili

THE CORNER WRECK.

Jair-Pulling Between the Biters and Bitte

In Milwaukee—Arbitration Demauded— The Chicago Market.

Special Dissaich to The Tribuna
Milwaukes, Aug. 1.—On 'Change to-day some violent scenes occurred between the Mc-Geogh party and the defaulting shorts. The tie and other ugly personalities were exchanged, and there were prospects of a riot, but no blows were passed and the peace was not broken. Charles Ray, one of the shorts who repudiates, is President of the Board of Trade, and says that the parties represented by him demand arbitration. Such is also the position of C. J. Kershaw. It is recalled that in a corner in 1872 McGeogh was badly stuck and ap plied for arbitration. McGeogh now wants to know who will be arbitrators, as the President of the Board (Ray) and another of its prot members (Kershaw) are parties who ask this ac-tion, and he denounces with great freedom and severity of speech the conduct of these persons. August wheat sold to-day up to \$1.01 and fraction, but receded to \$1.00% at the close with 96%c paid for September. All parties

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE, as a rule, possesses few points of interest. So it was on 'Change yesterday. The events of the day before were dismissed from the minds of all, except those who were caught in the toils and could not deliver. The bull clique made out their bills for the differences coming to them on the basis of \$1.08, a rebate of two cents from the highest point reached on corner day. This was regarded by the most of the ahorts as a very handsome move on the part of the bull element, and was so thoroughly appreciated that over 100,000 bushels in default were settled on that basis. At the close of business last evening there were about \$0,000 bushels remaining unsettled. This, the bulls expect, will be satisfactorily arranged to-day. Nearly all the mixed parcels which had been declined on Tuesday and Wednesday were yesterday received in settlement.

received in settlement.

As far as cash wheat is concerned, the corner is practically in force. The receipts of No. 2 spring yesterday were exceedingly light, being confined to a few cars, and they were not posted. confined to a few cers, and they were not posted on 'Change in time to be of any service to intending buyers. A car of old No. 2 spring sold at \$1. carly, and there were rumored sales of new by the car-load at \$6 cents, but the renorter was unable to trace them down with any accuracy. The local millers, who were practically out of wheat, held off until the expiration of the corner, with the hope that the usual break in prices would ensue to their advantage. In this they counted without their host, Armour held all the spring wheat in the market, and, in order to keep their institutions running, and order to keep their institutions running, and meet the regular demand for their respective brands of flour, they were obliged to call on him. One miller paid \$1.06 for 8,000 bushels, and another was obliged to disburse \$1.08 for 3,000 bushels. These were the only transactions properly authenticated.

tions properly authenticated.

The option market was more active, and a much steadier feeling prevailed, at higher prices,—an afrance of about 2½c being obtained for August and 1½@1½c for September. The market closed quite strong, at 95½@95½e for August and 00½@901½c for September. Red The market closed quite strong, at \$5%@05%e for August and 90%@05%c for September. Red winter was a snade easier, with large sales for shipment at 96c for No. 2. Cash rye dropped 10c,—selling at 50c for No. 2 and 49%c for the

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Aug. 2-1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather in the northern portion, oc asional rains, variable wind, mostly westerly nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Lake region, clear or partly cloudy eather, light variable winds, mostly westerly,

weather, light variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature. For the Upper Missishpl and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light northwesterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or failing barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary. The neteorological characteristics of the month of July at this station are normal atmospheric pressure with small barometric range; large humidity and excessive precipitation. The rain-storm of the night of the 25th-25th was the heaviest on record. The only wind-storm during the month occurred on the morning of the 25th. The maximum velocity reached twenty-five nifles an hour. The maximum temperature was 97 degrees, on the 18th, and the minimum 59 degrees, on the 25th. There were nine clear days during the month, twelve fair days, and ten cloudy. Rain fell on eleven days. The prevaling direction of the wind was from the northeast. Mean barometer, 29.92; mean temperature, 75.12; mean humidity, 71 per cent; total rainfall, 6.09 inches.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vet.	Rn.	Weath
6:53 a.m		78	67	8	8	T	Fair.
11:18 a.m		82	58	W	8		Clear.
2:00 p.m.		85	44	8. W	9		Fair.
3:53 p. m.		86	39	W			Clear.
9:00 p. m.		78	57	N. W	- 3		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.819	76	60	N. W	2		Clear.
Maximu	m, 87; n gens		OB:	A 71. SERVATIO IICAGO, A		-MI	inight.
Stations	Bur	T	br.	Wind.	16	lain	Weather
Alpens	29. 7	5 6	8	W. gentle			lear.
Bismarck	29.9	6 7	3	Calm			lear
Brecking	dge. 29.8	4 6	8	N. W., gen	t		lear.
Cheyenne			19	S., fresh.			lear.
Chicago	29.8		8	N. W., lig	h\$		lear.
Cleveland			8 .	S. W., gen	1.	. 12 1	air.
Davenpor		0 7	5	Calm		(lear.
Denver	30.0		7	W., fresh.			lear.
Detroit	29.7		8	S. W., gen	8		lear.
Duluth			1	N. W., fre	sh	(lear.
Escanaba.	29.7		0	W., gentle	B.	(lear.
Fort Garr	y 29.7		6	W. fresh		(lear.
Grand Ha			6	W. gentle		(lear.
Keokuk			8	N., light.			
LaCrosse		4 7	6	W., gentle		C	lear.
Leavenwe			y	N.E., fres	h	2	air.
Marquette			1	W., fresh		(lear.
Milwauke			4	W., fresh		(lear.
Omaha	29.9		4	N.E., ligh	6	C	lear.
Pembina.	29.8		5	S. W., gentle		(lear.
Port Hur			5	s. w., gen	L	0	lear.
Sandusky	29.8	3 7	1 1	s. w., gen	E	(lear.
St. Paul.			3	W. gentle		C	lear.
		8 7		S., gentle	Sec.	1.4	1000
Toledo Yankton .	**** (## . f)			N., light.			stems.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS IMBROGLIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1.—Atty.-Gen. Ed. sall has consented to the use of his name by Wildeman & Halbert, of Belleville, attorneys f the Bowman faction at East St. Louis, for the purpose of filing an information in the nature of a quo warranto againt the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, before Judge Say-der or some other Circuit Judge, to inquire by der or some other Circuit Judge, to inquire by what right the Commissioners hold their offices. This proceeding, if both parties agree that the decision rendered shall be final (and the Governor favors that course), would not only settle the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police act, but leave Mayor Bowmai no legal ground to stand on if the decision favors the Commissioners, while, if it be against them, their removal as an element of discord is assured.

them, their removal as an assured.

The Governor to-night received intelligence that Gov. Koerner, for the Police Commissioners, has apulied to Judge Synder, in the St. Clair Circuit Court, for an injunction restraining Mayor Bowman's Deputy Marshals from acting as such. The motion is to be argued Saturday.

CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

New York, Aug. 1.—The Associated Pioneers of California gave a reception this evening to Gen. Fremont, soon to leave for Artsona and assume the office of Governor. Gen. Sherman sent a letter regretting his enforced absence, and expressing warm friendship for Gen. FreAPPALLING TEMPESTS.

Central Illinois Swept by the Fearful Besom of Æolus.

Corrents of Rain Poured Upon a

Very Extensive Region. The Town of Clinton, DeWitt County, Nearly Blown Away.

Widespread Damage---Well-Grounded Fright of the Inhabitants.

AT CLINTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—The storm, or rather succession of storms,—for there were several,—which swept over a section a little north of hereealy this morning, were particularly disastrous at Clinton, DeWitt County, fortyfive miles north on the Springfield Division o the Illinois Central. The tornado struck the north end of that city about I a. m., destroying everything in its path. A heavy thunder-storm prevailed at the time, and the vivid flashes of lightning filminated the heavens. Lew Smith's house and barn, two and a half wrecked. The wind then took a northwesterly direction across the cemetery grounds, crashing trees and throwing the monuments from their

oundations flat to the ground. Keeping on in about the same course, it struck the tree in front of Mr. William Bishop's sidence, doing considerable damage. Here the wind spread and took in some four or five blocks southward, down as far as the McHenry House. Then it struck an easterly direction, and for about a quarter Outhouses were blown over, handsome shade-Here and there the chimneys offered a tempt crashing on the roofs of the honses, striking error to the hearts of the inmates. On rushed the wind, while the rain poured down in tor-

path, the wind seemed to take a downward sweep just before it reached the Central track. Here it seemed to strike with its greatest force overturning Bishop's corn-cribs, and dashing them against the shed under which was stored his best building lumber and materials. The amber-shed gave way against the com force of wind and the corn-cribs, and was some of the lumber in piles in the yard wer ifted into the air a distance of more than 100 feet across the railroad track. The two cupolas on the Bishop Elevator were carried away with longing to the Central Company across the

track. A tall brick smokestack belonging to the elevator was tumbled to the ground, not one brick being left standing upon another. Two feet up from the ground in the elevator were about 900 bushels of oats and wheat, which are badly damaged by the rain that came pouring down through the roof after the cupolas were blown off. The damage sustained by Bishop in the destruction of his corncribs, etc., not counting what he may lose on wet grain, will be over \$1,000.

The old colored Baptist Church along the Blinois Centrait track was struck, and, later in the day, when The Tribune correspondent viewed the seene, only the floor of the church was left. The root and the frame had been scattered in every direction. Wesley Levitt's hav-press was struck and badly damaged. A caboose car standing on the side-track in that

hav-press was struck and badly damaged. A caboose car standing on the side-track in that vicinity was blown over on its side.

The ice-house belonging to the Argo Brothers was a splendid mark, and the wind, striking full on the broad front of the building, sent the sides out and the roof crashing inward. The damage to the building is \$400, besides what loss will accrue to the stock of ice from being exposed. Across the track, directly fronting the Central

ning, and the south end was torn to sireds. Gradyathe occupant, was killed by the lightning. The same south end suffered from the storm, and the sheeting near the roof was torn away

by the wind.

Eastward went the storm, striking nearly every nouse on the east side of the track, doing more or less damage till it came to Mr. J. R. Crow's residence, where the wind seems to have gathered its strength for a final rally before it changed its course. The roof of Mr. Crow's house was carried clear from the brick walls and part of the wall tumbled inward, falling on a bed in an upper room, where two of waits and part of the wait tumbled inward, failing on a bed in an upper room, where two of
his nieces were yet asleep. The girls leaped
from the bed in time to save their lives, being
awakened by the crash of the falling brick. One
of them received s bad cut on the head from a
brick. The damage to Mr. Crow's house is not
less than \$500, besides the injury done to iurniture.

Then the course of the wind changed southeast, Then the course of the wind changed southeast, across to the Central machine-shops and round-house. The tin roof on three of the stalls and part of the sheeting went whirling into the air, and was carried quite a distance. The coping on the west wall came crashing down, and the smokestacks tumbled with the rest. The large skylight on the machine-shop, eight feet in length, was blown off. The damage around the machine-shops is estimated from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The telegraph wires on the line of the Division were badly demoralized.

rere badly demoralized.

From the Baptist Church the bell-tower was From the Baptist Church the bell-tower was blown from its place. In its fall it struck the north-side roof of the church, crushing fully two-thirds of it. But little damage was done to the inside of the church, only here and there a hole in the ceiling, where some piece of scantling poked its way through. The damage cannot be repaired for less than \$500.

The roof on the front part of Haldeman & Son's flouring-cuil was parted right in the

Son's flouring-mill was parted right in the centre, and half went each side, not less than fifty feet from the building. A large lot of wheat in the front building was damaged by The damage done to corn and cereals generated for some days, but it ally cannot be estimated for some days, but it is conceded that \$50,000 will not cover all dam

ages done in the six hours during which the storm raged. In town the damage will, it is estimated, At Hallsville, in the same county, a car-load of grain was blown off the track and the contents dumped out. At Homer, on the Wabash, a number of cars were blown from the track.

AROUND BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—An appalling torm of wind and lightning swept over this

region last night and this morning, accompanied by the lurid atmosphere and rushing sound of the genuine cyclone. Bloomington and vicinity escaped unscathed, except as to field and orchard crops, where the damage is incalculable. In Blue Mound the lightning wrecked the house of James Gehegan. At Hopedale, Tazewell County, the storm was more severe than any other place in this section. The hotel is nearly a complete ruin—unroofed and the wings in ruins. Cash Coggins, sleeping in one wing, barely escaped with his life. The depot of the Chicago & Alton was unroufed. Corn-were demolished. A piece of railroad rail feet long was found half a mile from whe had been before the storm.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELHIIA, Aug. 1.—Two heavy rainstorms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swept over the city this evening, doing considerable damage to the Exhibition buildings and goods therein. A portion of the roof of Wannamarer's establishment fell under the weight of the water, but only one salesman was alightly injured. Cellars were flooded level with the street in many places, doing immense damage to goods stored. Culverts were choked, trees blown down, and roofs demolished.

AROUND BURLINGTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Prisuma BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 1.—A series of most terrific thunder-storms, accompanied nigh wind, known here in a long time, pas over this section of country last night, continu-ing from 10 o'clock yesterday evening until 3

sant and the thunder deafening, and pe had a recollection of the tornado of two year since bethought themselves of cellars and ba-ments as places of safety. Fears were ent-tained of immense damage to crops and out property in the country, though the only case destruction thus far reported is the blown down of the church steeple at New London The only damage done in this city was to shad trees and fences.

AT BAST MILAN, MICH. EAST MILAN, Mich., Aug. 1.—The resident of E. Couper, Esq., was entirely destroyed fire about 2 a. m. Wednesday morning. Has not been for the hired girl escaping tree. room in time to alarm the family, all would have perished. In five migutes from the time of the discovery of the fire the entire residence. His loss is very great. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The community as highly excited, as the family, who are highly respected, barely escaped with their lives.

AT HENRY, ILL. HENRY, Ill. Aug. 1.—During a terrific store which passed over this city this moraling the Danley Elevator, owned by Nicholson & Rat. son, was struck by lighting and consumed to gether with its contents—30,000 bushels of cars, and 500 bushels of re. The warehouse was worth \$30,000, and the creat as much more. The insurance is \$10,000 on the building and \$5,000 on the grain. The city was sayed an extensive conflavoration. saved an extensive conflagration from burning embers by the thorough wetting of the building by the storm by the storm.

AT TUSCOLA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tuscola, Ill., Aug. 1.—This entire regi structive storms of the year, little less in a vastating influences than a cyclone. were broken off, fruit beaten from the limb and thousands of acres of corn laid level win the ground. The volume of water which fell greater than ever before, and the whole land a flooded. The storm belt is reported to core all of Central Illinois, and can only be estimated as reaching a half-million dollars.

IN NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.—A fire cannot in Levy's Dollar Store, notions, etc., 137 Canal street, to-day, and two buildings were since totally destroyed. His stock, estimated a \$50,000, was insured in foreign offices to \$40,000. Phillip Merlein, pianos and main instruments, was damaged by water abo-\$10,000. Frederickton & Harts, druggists at

AT TERRE HAUTE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 1.—The most are: rain-storm of the season visited this cafter midnight. The thunder and ligh incessant for several hours. The muses farm-barn belonging to Corry Barbon, to miles north of here, was struck by diling and totally destroyed with all its content a cluding 20 tons of hay, four fine horse in

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—The storm in early this morning was very severs. Quie a heavy rain fell, with vivid dashes of lightage. In the north part of town the end of a hone was struck, and the inmates shocked, but as

AT ALTA, CAL SALT LARE, U. T., Aug. 1.—The mining two of Alta, in Little Cottonwood, was almost estirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Los unknown.

AT OLDHAM, N. J. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Passale I Company's buildings at Oldham, were burn this morning. Loss probably \$55,000; no in

AT CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y. CHATHAM VILLAGE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—United States Marshal Payn's paper-mill was burned this morning. Loss, 60,000; insurance, 53,000.

THE HOSTILES.

Chinese Murdered and Stages Attacked by the Savages. San Francisco, Aug. I.—A Bone City dipatch says: Gen. Howard with the main body of his troops was at Rocky Canyon, on Malheu River, last night in pursuit of hostile indian who attacked the stage resterday. They were estimated at about 200 in number, and have gone up Snake River towards Bruneau Valler. Parties just arrived from the Payette Valler. report two small parties of Indians

tributaries of the Weiser. A Silver City dispatch says the host their way up Snake River yesterday stopped at Ranschmager ranch, and encountered a num-ber of Chinese employes, four of whom they

laughtered.
The savages have been com

slaughtered.

The savages have been committing serious depredations at Sucker Creek and other coins within fifteen miles of this place. There is no probability that they will come nearer lown. San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1—A Boise City (Idaho) dispatch says the stage from Boise City to Silver City, was attacked by Indiana near Monday's Ferry, on the Snake River. But the stage to the Ferry. A guard of freediers at the Ferry and the employes of the stage to the Ferry and the employes of the stage left. A number of volunteers have like stage left. A number of volunteers have like here for Snake River, and a small detachmen of troops from Fort Boise are en route for kinday's Ferry.

A band of hostiles, supposed to be Bannesk, are returning to the scene of the original cubreak on Camas Prairie. It is expected this Bruneau Valley will be again raided.

A Silver City dispatch says that two scoots of a party of six have just reached there from the vicinity of Three Forks, on Sucker Creek. The scouts met a party of hostiles, and Filiate Chief, Big George, and Freity Johns, They report Jeff Carter and "Seven-up" sain here to-night for the vicinity of Bruneau.

Scouts have been sent in various direction during the past twenty hours. As yot as bod of Indiana bigger than forty in number hav been discovered at any poliot.

Silvez City, Aug. 1.—Indians are raiding althrough the Snake River and Owyhee country. Silvez City, Aug. 1.—Indians are raiding althrough the Snake River and Owyhee country. The driver of the Boise stage, wounded yearday, is dead. Mr. Cheestman is reported kind Camp Lyon No. 2. The country is being srept of stock by the Indians.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world. With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full one third more water, and you maintain a standard consi tency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweet ness and lustre have be proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the peerles American preparation, unversally renowned.

E. C. CHAPIN Gen'l Ag't, 145 Duane-at. New York

THE SOLA

What the Vari Parties Saw

Discovery of V

The Striated C to Be a

Necessity for Revi

The solar eclipse of a grand success and a large delegation of ast ern States, with some Europe, scattered the totality, as marked ou totality, as marked on weeks ago. The chief ver, and its surroundi cupied, and great probabilities were expressed in the control of the chief very surrounding the phenomenon of the chief very surrounding the ch o the very day of t of the 29th, however cloudless sky, and vapor was visible in eclipse was over. So concerned, therefore, in other respects it most of those who he glasses towards the su the most elaborate more than had been ectipses, and some of discoveries, if any dis have been made by th

First in the order

in a scientific sense, Vulcan. After many watching, and waiting once from disbelle belief again in his belief again in his exiby two astronomers, is several hundred mite Arbor, Mich., well kr minor planets, and L. N. Y., almost equality er of new comets. Mins, Wyoming, as a the fourth magnitude, half degrees southwes saw two stars which half degrees southwes saw two stars which minutes asunder, and three degrees southwing no micrometric a measure the distance shows that the star position, and no othe duplicity of Theta may with the correctness of the does not. One of seen by Swift was the and there seems to be and there seems to be long-sought-for planthim." Mr. Swift w party representing
THE CHICAGO ART
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It is yet too early It is yet too early Vulcan or even to whose discovery t is the only mass wh tions of Mercury ha mathematicians to a mathematicians to pears probable, howenew-found stranger 15 degrees from the

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astronomers in a tra He will need to be fish

gent to the point of flection or refrac so that there can be seconom is a genuine so to a great distance fro Nor is it necessary it be so dense as to shut heyond it, excepting tion. It is well know stars have been secomets, and some star through the cometary is no more difficulty atmosphere through beyond may be recor derstanding how the datmosphere can permit the light. so that there can be derstanding how the de atmosphere can permit the light ray, and even to plow their way the the regions of bound! Some valuable drawmade by a number of Denver, mader the diswent there under the Astronomical Society, plan; which promises Hitherto the corona hoservers singly, and Hitherto the corona hobservers singly, and short to permit of a sketch, even by an dispersion of a sketch, even by an dispersion of a sketch, even by an dispersion of the sketch, even by an dispersion of the corona, the three or four membits corona, the three with the corona, the three corona, the three with the corona, the three corona, the t

of 1878, which may be taitive representation the moon during the this of facelt, if the prantice of the eclipse, and may be solved bithert in solar physics.

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AT TERRE HAUTE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAUTH, Aug. 1.—The most severe m of the season visited this city shortly inight. The thunder and lightning was for several hours. The mammoth n belonging to Corry Barbour, two rth of here, was struck by lighting ly destroyed with all its contents, intio tons of hay, four fine horses, and tuable machinery. Loss estimated at The barn was said to be the largest in AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune, FIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—The storm here morning was very severe. Quite a n fell, with vivid flashes of lightning. rth part of town the end of a house k, and the inmates shocked.

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THE HOSTILES.

Pursuing the Scattered Bands-

Murdered and Stages Attacked avages.

NOISCO, Aug. 1.—A Boise City disGen. Howard with the main body so was at Rocky Canyon, on Malheur night in pursuit of hostile Indians ed the stage yesterday. They were at about 200 in number, and have take River towards Bruneau Valley. Stages arrived from the Payette Valley small parties of Indians in the small parties of Indians in the of the Weiser.

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INGSFORD'S rego Starch

original of Corn es, and it has held for rs the highest place in mation of housewives hout the world. With ists it is the prime faas it will hold full onemore water, and yet in a standard consis-For the laundry its ess, ultra purity, sweet d lustre have become pial, while as a table

it stands the peerless an preparation, uni-

v renowned. IN Gen'l Ag't, 145 Duane-st New York THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

What the Various Astronomical Parties Saw in Colorado. Discovery of Vulcan by Swift, of

Rochester, and Watson, of Ann Arbor.

The Striated Corona Pronounce to Be a Solar Atmosphere.

Recessity for Revising the Tables in the Lunar Almanac.

grand success and a great disappointment. A sare delegation of astronomers from the Easters States, with some from the West and from rope, scattered themselves along the line of sailty, as marked out in THE TRIBUNE of two notality, as marked out in 1832 INISON of two weeks ago. The chief point of attraction, Den-ver, and its surrounding towns were fully oc-cipied, and great preparations were made for observing the phenomenon, though the weather probabilities were exceedingly unfavorable up the very day of the eclipse. On the morning the 29th, however, the sun rose in apor was visible in the heavens till after the ipse was over. So far as the weather was oncerned, therefore, the eclipse was a success; n other respects it was a disappointment to m other respects it was a disappointment to most of those who had prained their quizzing-giasses towards the sun, as those who had made the most elaborate preparations saw nothing more than had been seen during previous pses, and some of them saw less; while the overies, if any discoveries there be, seem to

disoveries, if any discoveries there be, seem to have been made by those who had prepared but little for the event.

First in the order of popular interest, if not in a scientific sense, is the alleged discovery of Valcan. After many years of speculation, and watching, and waiting, during which prominent astronomers have changed front more than once from disbelief to belief and back to disbelief arain in his existence, he has been seen by two astronomers, separated by a distance of several hundred miles,—Prof. Watson, of Ann Artor, Mich., well known as a discoverer of misor planets, and Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., almost equally well-known as a discoverer of new comets. Watson saw him from Rawlins, Wroming, as a star of a little less than the fourth magnitude, situated about two and a half degrees southwest from the sun, and Swift saw two stars which he estimated to be two minutes asunder, and situated a little less than three degrees southwest from the sun, he having no micrometric appliances with which to measure the distance. A careful comparison shows that the star Theta in Cancer, of the sixth magnitude, is situated very nearry in that position, and no other very near it, unless the duplicity of Theta may be supposed to interfere with the correctness of the observation, which if does not. One of the two objects, therefore, seen by Swift was the fixed star named above, and there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the other object near it is either the long-sought-for planet, or at least a "piece of him." Mr. Swift went out as a member of the party representing

TER GHOAGO ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

THE CHICAGO ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY,

THE CHICAGO ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, having asked permission to join the party, which was cheerfully accorded. The honor of the discovery therefore belongs to Ann Arbor and to Chicago, and, strange as it may seem, is not shared by either of the gentlemen who have been described so voluminously as to lead some people to think that they, and not the sun and moon, would be the chief actors in the performance of last Monday.

It is yet too early to calculate the orbit of Vulcan or even to say that the planet, of whose discovery there is little doubt, is the only mass whose mysterious perturbations of Mercury have puzzled the brains of mathematicians to account for them. It appears probable, however, that the orbit of this new-found stranger is inclined something like 15 degrees from the plane of the ecliptic, which may perhaps account for the fact that he has not inther to been observed by professional astronomers in a transit over the solar disc. He will need to be fished up again two or three times before astronomers can calculate his orbit and assign his period of revolution, to say nothing of telling what kind of weather he will produce, as is claimed by some of our weather rombats.

lucid comparisons have been made between the two by parties who did not see the former. To the majority the corona was smaller than that of nine years ago, though there was reason to expect the contrary, as the altitude was greater in this case, giving fully two pounds less of air through which to observe the phenomenon. Some observers on Pike's Peak reless of air through which to observe the phenomenon. Some observers on Pike's Peak report that they saw the coronal rays extending out some six degrees, thus discounting even Lockyer's estimate of three degrees, which was much the greatest estimate hitherto made. But one important point was gained. By observing the corona with the naked eye or through small glasses for the purpose of determining its outthe corona with the naked eye or through small glasses for the purpose of determining its outline, and through larger glasses in the hope of understanding its structure, it was expected to beat the camera, which was probably done. Great progress has been made within the past few years in the obtaining of photographic images of the sun's luminous envelope, but it seems impossible to expose a sensitive plate long enough to the ray to ontain the impress of the outer portion of the corona without obliterating the evidences of striation and producing a mere haze of white in that part which lies nearest round the moon. In the drawings made last Monday at Denver the corona is represented as strongly striated, and not generally in the direction of lines through the centre of the sun or moon.

not generally in the direction of lines through the centre of the sun or moon.

SOME OF THE RAYS

were decidedly spiral, and started out at an angle of not more than 60 degrees, with a tangent to the point of origin. These appearances could scarcely be produced by any kind of reflection or retraction in the earth's atmosphere, so that there can be scarcely any doubt that the corona is a genuine solar atmosphere extending to a great distance from the sun's surface.

Nor is it necessary that this envelope should be so dense as to shut out the light of the stars beyond it, excepting in the more interior portion. It is well known that comparatively faint stars have been seen through the tails of comets, and some stars have been seen directly through the cometary nuclei themselves. There is no more difficulty in conceiving of a solar atmosphere through which the light of stars beyond may be recognized than there is in understanding how the outer regions of the earth's atmosphere can permit the through passage of the light ray, and even allow meteoric masses to plow their way through and out again into the regions of boundless space.

Some valuable drawings of the corona were made by a number of ladies and gentlemen in Denver, under the direction of the party, who went there under the auspices of the Chicago Astronomical Society. They worked on a novel plan, which promises to prove a successful one. Hitherto the corona has been grappled with by

went there under the auspices of the Chicago Astronomical Society. They worked on a novel plan, which promises to prove a successful one. Hitherto the corona has been grappled with by observers singly, and the time of totality is too short to permit of anything but a very nurried sketch, even by an expert draughtsman. This is probably a leading reason way the drawings hitherto made differ so widely. The class above reterred to was divided into sections, three or four members taking one quarter of the corona, the three remaining quarters being taken in like manner by others, while two or three were assigned to make drawings of the protuberances, and others to note time and local phenomena. The result is a series of partial pictures, which, when grouped and compared, will probably give a standard picture of the corona of the eclipse of 1878, which may be referred to as an authoritative representation of what was seen round the moon during the eclipse at Denver, and this of itself, if the promise be fulfilled, will be a most valuable contribution to the literature of the eclipse, and may furnish the data by which may be solved hitherto unpropounded problems in solar physics.

may be solved hitherto unpropounded problems in solar physics.

THERE SHEMS TO HAVE BEEN a rest deal of trouble with the mathematics of the sclipse. The limiting lines, as laid down by the computors at Washington, included some points to which the eclipse was not total, as at greeley in Colorado, and the totality occurred wereal seconds later all along the line than the lines obtained by the best computors, showing that the trooblem of the moon's longitude is far from being yet solved. The difference between computation and observations at Denyer amounted to nearly twenty seconds of time, involving an error of nearly ten seconds of arc, which is an amusually large quantity. This fact is probably due to a faunt in the lungarishins; but there was a blunder made somewhere, the consequences of which were decidedly unpleasant, and not favorable to discovery. The time of first contact was computed by the Chengo Observatory party to occur at about the life which were included the contact was computed by the Chengo Observatory party to occur at about the life which were included the contact was computed by the Chengo Observatory party to occur at about the life which is an included the life which is a life which were included the contact was computed by the Chengo Observatory party to occur at about the life which is a life which were included the life which is a life which i

statement was telegraphed from Washington Saturday that the eclipse would begin at 2 h. 16 min., and so some of the observers strained their eyes in a watch of over four minutes for the first contact, which left them nucle less sensitive to the subdued coronal light than they would otherwise have been. It is probable that but for this others than Swift, at Denver, would have seen the object which is now supposed to be Vulcan. The time telegraphed from Washington also made the commencement of totality to occur some 56 seconds later than it was observed. There is room, therefore, for a systematic revision of the lunar tables, such as some of the astronomers have been working at in recent years, but which is claimed by others to be unnecessary.

Our special telegram from Denver immediately after the eclipse called attention to the fact that the protuberances were much smaller in aggregate area, and very much paler in color, than those seen during preceding eclipses. It also noted the fact that this is near the minimum of the sun's spot cycle, and referred to the possibility of a connection between the two phenomens. There seems to be more and more reason every year for correlating these protuberances with the facilize which surrounded the sun's spots, though there are yet some difficulties to be reconciled before the theory can be regarded as complete. Most of the observers were surprised at the tameness of the protuberance display, and some of them even failed to see anything which they recognized as entitled to rank as what are usually called protuberances. One or two points not brought out in our special report are worthy of notice. Prof. Hough distinct;

MATHE CHROMOSPHERE

under conditions which involve a depth of about 2,000 miles. The phenomenon known as "Baily's beads" was most markedly visible at the beginning of totality; the servations lasting for about two and a halt seconds, indicating the existence of lunar prominences on the eastern edge to the height of fully a mile and a half. The duration at the

GRANT'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Real Romance of the "Battle of the Clouds"—Remarkable Whitewash of "Bot-tled" Butler—Is Grant Hedging on

"spoons"?

"springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We shall evidently have to discriminate between sober history and Gen. Grant's random talk in Europe, reported by a journalist more celebrated for brilliancy than rectitude. A liberal discount must be made from the accuracy of recollections, fifteen years after the fact, and without recorded data at hand. There is an inompleteness about some of his observations which shows that the reporter has given the most striking and exaggerated expression to the statement, and left off all the modifying qualifications. The statement that the battle of Lookout Mountain was "all romance" is one of these striking exaggerations, very far from his-toric truth, although the success gained that day was entirely disproportioned to the small loss incurred. If it was romance, it was the romance of old soldiers, like Gen. Jo Hooker, to whom also the country is indebted for the participation also the country is indebted for the participation of the "clouds" in the scene. Gen. Grant had just arrived at Chattanooga (November, 1863) in command of all the armies of the Mississippi Valley. Gen. Thomas, in command of the Army of the Cumberland, was at the same point, and Gen. Sherman coming up. The Rebel Gen. Bragg neid the hight of Lookout Mountain down the river a few miles, effectually commanding the Federal channel of supplies and menacing Chattanooga. Gen. Grant's plans being ripe, Hooker was ordered to move on Lookout Mountain on the 24th of November, having in command two divisions, about 9.000 men. The morning fog or "clouds" concealed his early movements from the Rebel batteries on the hill, so that he quite surprised the lower positions and carried them by storm. From this advantage his forces pusued on, as he save, "climbing over ledges and boulders, up hill and down, furnously driving the snemy from.his caup, and from position after position, until 12 clotek when Genryls advance hebrically and the same and the same control of the same control of the save of the same control of the save of the same control of the save of t camp, and from position after position, until 12 o'clock, when Geary's advance heroically rounded the peak of the mountain." After detailing the clearing-out of the Rebel camp on top, he

ravored our movements, gradually settled into the valley and completely veiled it from view. Indeed, from the moment we had rounded the peak of the mountain it was only from the roar of battle and occasional glimpses they could catch of our lines and standards that our comrades from whom we were separated knew of the strike or its progress.—Gen. Hooker's report to Gen. Thomas, Feb. 4, 1884.

Feb. 4, 1864.

This is where the romance comes in. There is no question that Hooker took Lookout Mountain somehow that day, that his immediate commander, Gen. Thomas, congratulated him at 9:30 the same evening on his "glorious success"; also that on the same day Gen. Grant in Chattanooga advised Thomas as follows:

him at 9:30 the same evening on his "glorious success"; also that on the same day Gen. Grant in Chattanooga advised Thomas as follows:

If Hooker's present position on the mountain can be maintained with a small force, and it is found impracticable to carry the top from where he is, it would be savisable for him to move up the valley with all the force he can spare and ascend by the first practicable road.

As a matter of fact, Hooker had "found it practicable to carry the top." But the [Rebels made no very stubborn defense, and the actual lighting and losses were small, although our side took a good many prisoners. Col. Maxwell, a Rebel staff officer to Bragg, writes to the Philadelphia Times that he never understood how Lookout Mountain was lost without fighting, and says that the announcement of its capture was a complete surprise to Gen. Bragg, who was on Mission Ridge when the news was brought by a young officer "riding through the cloud." Col. Maxwell, who wants to know where Hooker's report can be found, will find it in Part I. of the supplementary report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War to the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Gen. Grant's spolozy for Gen. Butler is more remarkable for its failure to cover the ground than his comment on Lookout Mountain. He thinks he may have been too severe on Gen. Butler for his failure as commander of the Army of the James, but apparently forgets that his most severe censure of that General was in connection with the Fort Fisher affair. Let us see what it said of Gen. Butler in that succinct and probably truthful history which Lieut. Gen. Grant addressed to Secretary Stanton in July, 1865,—"the report of the operations of the armies of the James, with instructions to move simultaneously with Meade and take the south side of the James River, Gen. Grant was disappointed; first, that he deayed a week before Fort Darling, and thus "lost to us the benefit of the surprise and capture of Richmond and Petersburg," as if his army "had been in a bottle and strongly corked." T

promptly. These are the operations which Gen. Grant thinks would have turned out differently if he had given his subordinate a couple of good corps commanders.

In December, the expedition for the capture of Fort Fisher and of Wilmington, the most important Rebel port, was planned. Gen. Grant quotes his instructions to Gen. Butler, and says:

Gen. Butler commanding the army from which troops were taken for this enterprise and the territory within which they were to operate, military conriesy required that all orders and instructions should go through him. They were so sent; but Gen. Weitzel has since officially informed me that he never received the foregoing instructions, nor was he aware of their existence, until he read Gen. Butler's published official report of the Fort Fisher failure. I had no idea of Gen. Butler's accompanying the expedition, until the evening before it got off from Bermuda Hundreds, and then did not dream but that Gen. Weitzel had received all the instructions and would be in command. I rather formed the idea that Gen. Butler was activated by a desire to witness the explosion of the powder-boat.

rather formed the three states are explosion of the powder-boat.

This contemptuous estimate, which Gen. Grant has not yet softened, is confirmed by almost every subsequent sentence regarding the Fort Fisher affair. Gen. Butier recalled his expedition before it was fairly at work, and "in direct violation of instructions" re-embarked his troops. Several officers are manied who voluntarily reported to Gen. Grant that they were almost in the fort when recalled. The next month Gen. Terry was sent out with substantially the same instructions and same troops, as Gen. Grant takes pains to say, and captured the fort with a loss of 110 killed. After this recital, Gen. Grant significantly adds: "At my request, Gen. Butler was relieved," and his department was assigned to Gen. Ord. We believe this remains the last

word of the Commanding-General on this clos-ing performance of Gen. Butler in the War for the restoration of the Union.

PUBLIC OPINION.

CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—I should like to reply to
Robert Hunter's criticism of Dr. D'Unger, which
appeared in Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE. I
cannot indorse Dr. D'Unger's theory, as a whole, cannot indorse Dr. D'Unger's theory, as a whole, and certainly should not make use of the formula be gives, for the reason that we have others (as Trousseau's) far superior in remedial value, as well as elegance of preparation; but when it comes to saying that the Doctor's prescription could not have produced the cure of the little girl, as he states, that is quite another matter. I have no doubt of the truth of the Doctor's statement, not only from what I know of the effects of similar prescriptions, but particularly occause I have seen prescriptions, but particularly occause I have seen nothing in Dr. D'Unger's writings to lead me to question his honesty. Now, with anything emanating from Dr. Hunter the case would be different. As to the dose, I understand the Doctor to mean that one or two teaspoonfuls is the minimum dose for commencing with children; and that it may be in-creased almost indefinitely. That the directions in regard to dose are not more definite, is probably due to inadvertence, - the remedy being so simple. The very fact that he directs about thirty ounce made up at once, shows that the idea is to have that quantity taken in a short time. if found to

agree; any other view of the case would be forced and absurd. Moreover, it is not to be understood that the Doctor advises any one to throw saide other treatment to try this simple food-formula. He very nuturally spoke of what it alone had done for the little grid, and any one of the least intelligence of the little grid, and any one of the least intelligence of the little grid, and any one of the least intelligence of cases in which this remedy alone would be sufficient, yet it has always been a sound maxim in medicine—and it always will be—that what has creat one case will generally be found useful in Bit Dr. Hunter syst: "To lore the sick to death by holding out to them false pretenses. . . is a great wront, which ought to be promptly exposed." Now this same man has been for many years—steally and presidently devertising to the public that constitutional treatment is by inhalston. However, lest it might appear to some that 1-cal means alone might prove inadequale, he is careful to state that remedies when inhalsed may have an effect upon the constitution fully equal to the same when taken into the atomach. This secens very documents and the properties of the same when taken into the atomach. This secens very one of the same when taken into the atomach. This secens very documents and the practical great great

DR. D'UNGER IN REPLY TO HUN-

TER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30.—1 have not the ert Hunter, M. D., on the consumption-prescrip-tion I sent you a few weeks since; nor do I consider it at all necessary, as not only is the theory I advanced, but the remedy suggested, acknowl-edged to be correct by much abler physicians than Robert Hunter, M. D., or my humble self. When such men as Prof. Troussean, of Paris; Prof. Weisse, of St. Petersburg, and the various Professors in the Vienna, Berlin, and London Professors in the vienna, Berlin, and London medical institutions, pronounce meat, whisky, sugar, and charcoal as undeniably of great value in the treatment of tuberculosis; when prescriptions nearly similar to the one in question are at this moment being used in almost all the hospitals of Europe, as well as in this country,—and used because of their intrinsic worth,—it is as needless for me to uphold as it is for Robert Hunter, M. D., to condemu or attempt to ridicule them.

it is as needless for me to uphold as it is for Robert Hunter, M. D., to condemn or attempt to ridicale them.

Robert Hunter, M. D., need not take my word for all this, for the works of the well-known gentlemen named, and the hospital-records, will give him the information, if he desires it, and in very full detail; or, if he does not wish to waste his time in searching. I have no doubt any Chicago Professor of Materia-Medica will enlighten his mind upon the subject.

He (Robert Hunter, M. D.) speaks of my prescription having caused mischief. It may be so; but, I am very confident, not with those of the suffering who have tried it. Such a formula, so cheap and so easily to be filled, does create mischief, it is true; but it is with that class of peripatetic quacks who, stopping in a city or a town a mouth or two, by means of paid-for "letters on consumption," addressed to the editors of the newsoapers published in the neighborhoods these sharpers intend to Diuck, manage to boodwink, blind, and rob the suffering with their "inhalation-dodge hase, and immense quantities rof chiorinated or phosphoretted wind, through the use of which hundreds of people have been robbed, and, finally, laid in their graves.

I cannot accept the opinion of Robert Hunter, M. D., as valuable, whatever others may receive it for, for the very reason that, knowing this inhalation-dodge has been carried on quite extensively in this country for the past eighteen years by men of the name of Hunter, I fear he may belong to the same family, in whom, by the way, I take no stock whatever. I do not charge that he is such; but I cannot think for the life of me that any other than an "inhalationist" could be guilty of putting his name, as he has done, to

that he is such; but I cannot think for the life of me that any other than an "inhalationist" could be guilty of putting his name, as he has done, to such a wholesale denunciation of a remedy ac-knowledged by every educated physician in the country to be useful in the complaint for which I prescribed. Yours, etc., R. D'UNGER, M. D.

LIFE-INSURANCE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1.-From many articles on lifeawan pulcy in the recent actual the in-curance Company of Hartford, Conn., upon which the premium annually is \$55.40. The annual div-idends the last two years in ave averaged \$11.08. The last two years I have been required to give a note of \$11, with interest at 6 per cent, in addition to my cash premium of \$41.29, making in all \$53, 20, which, with the interest, —86 cents on each note now for two years, — brings up my payments to

tapering-off process, and antidote. I never saw
any attendants who were there for the purpose of
guarding the patients; ofly the watchman looked
after the patients, whose, business was also
to look after the buildings and report
any patient who came back from the city intoxicated, which is very often the case. I have
seen as many as twenty in that condition at one
time at that place, the patients often hide the
drug around on the premises, or by the roadside
leading to the building; and liquor is a common
thing for them to have there. I have seen at times
bushel-buskets of empty bottles picked up around
on the grounds. I camot remember one case of
opinm or morphine that was ever cured in that
place. There are very few who ever come there
for drinking who remain perfectly sober during
their stay. I believe there is no care for the inebriate if there is no will-power. But I hope your
method may help the opium-eater.

N. Y. S. I. A.

THE INDIAN RING.

A Sequel to Hammond's Raid. Crow Creek Indian Agency, D. T., July 21, 1878.—Supplementary to the telegraphic out-line of affairs at this Agency transmitted from Yankton, July 14, I have a few points that will illuminate Hammond's raid, and show the country what has been going on in this eminently respectable wing of the Indian Service. For the past eight years Bishop Hare, the head of the Episcopal missionaries, has exercised a controlling influence in the appointments of the Agents for Santee, Old Ponca, Yankton, Lower Brule, Crow Creek, and Cheyenne. The record

Brule, Crow Creek, and Cheyenne. The record of these appointees has been exasperatingly poor. The Bishop was either near-sighted or else endowed with a huge bump of confidence. Incompetency, dishonesty, and rascality permeated his district to an extent that now astonishes the oldest inhabitant. The Inspectors preceding Hammond were equally blind. One of them, E. C. Gemble, was recently appointed Agent at Crow Creek, to succeed the ring-master, Dr. Livingston. He was an Inspector in 1872, visiting Crow Creek in that year and overlooking some of the worst frauds credited to that pool of corruption. Commissioner Hayt that pool of corruption. Commissioner Hay furing his recent visit here concluded that Gem during his recent visit here concluded that Gemble is country better at some other post. Gemble is a late member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and his standing was high as the mercury in a wild thermometer at this season of the year. The Myntary Agent, Dougherty, will continue to hold Crow Creek until the investigation is completed, and the matter submitted to the courts.

Livingston was the castle. His reputation was the best, and under that cover he was able to operate on the largest scale, and harvest the biggest dividends. He held out seven years and six months. The others fell by the wayside. Two years ago, when there was considerable Two years ago, when there was considerable talk of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the Two years ago, when there was considerable talk of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, there was a meeting at Crow Creek. There were present, William Vandever, of Dubuque, Ia., Indian inspector; Col. John Burke, of Standing Rock, who made \$50,000 in less than two years, and reported 7,000 Indians, when there were only 2,334 on the reservation by actual count; W. H. Bingham, of Cheyenne Agency; Dr. Livingston, of Crow Creek; Relily, of Lower Brule Agency; Lawrence, of Ponca Agency; and the Rev. S. D. Hinsman, brother-in-law of Bingham, and missionary to the Santee Agency. The meeting lasted a week, including the spree that followed. Hinsman has twice been tried by the Episcopal Church for drunkenness, immorality, etc. He is put up as the pious "gobetween," assisting the Agents to hold on by queting Bishop Hare's suspicions, and representing everything lovely to the authorities at Washington whenever there was a swell on the surface. He was a great smoothing-iron. The chief of the Ring, Livingston, was appointed by Bishop Hare in 1870. Henry W. Bingham, of Minnesota, got in shortly afterward through the same influence. Bingham and Livingston were kindred sonls, and made the largest ston were kindred sonls, and made the large

by Bishop Hare in 1870. Henry W. Bingham, of Minnesota, got in shortly afterward through the same influence. Bingham and Livingston were kindred soils, and made the largest portion out of their advantages. Bingham held on until 1876, when he ostensibly resigned on account of his small salary. He couldn't livo on it. Developments by Hammond explain the cause of his resignation. There was some reform thunder about that time, and he thought discretion was the better part of vaior. He wouldn't take any more chances even if the Ring was still solid in influential quarters. After he had reched there was a strong effort on the part of the people above named to make him Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Dakota. That was too much, and the effort failed. Gen. John H. Hammond was made Superintendent. It is charged that the Ring was potent in the creation of the office of Dakota Superintendent. but slipped up on the occupant.

The Rev. John Gasman, of Schuyler, Neb., came in as the Agent at the Yankton Agency April, 1872. He neld out until Hammond was appointed inspector last winter. He then thought he had served his country, civilization, and the Indians long enough, and resigned Gasman's resignation was requested. T. S. Clarkson, a brother of Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, was the Trader at Yankton Agency. He was retired for a generous use of his honesty and as Inspector of Indian Supplies. He tried to get back, but the Church was too weak. Mr. C. went a short time before Gasman. When Lower Brule Agency was lopped off from Crow Creek in 1875, Thomas A. Reilly, a son of an Episcopal clergyman, Cariisle, Pa., a neighbor of J. W. Bosler, the beef contractor, was appointed Agent. He was permitted to resign in 1876. He never trained very heartily with Livingston, and it is said the Doctor's element was quite glad to see him go. H. E. Gregory, who had once been removed from Old Ponca Agency for cause, was appointed very superior, who had once been removed from Old Ponca Agency for cause, was appointed by the Church and was re

THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE LAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
OSWEGO, Ill., July 27.—THE TRIBUNE of the th inst., in an editorial, called attention to the mportance of voting this fall an amendment to the Constitution authorizing drainage laws, and pointed out the benefits derivable from it. That the proposed amendment will meet with little opposition, and that the almost universal belief is that the wet lands should be drained, is quite certain; yet there may be another side to the question which should be taken into consideraquestion which should be taken into considera-tion. The Tribune said: "It is curious to note that they (wet lands) are mainly in the most productive counties of the State." Now, may it not be that, to a great extent, the pro-ductiveness of these counties is owing to the wet lands within their borders? The State of Illinois was, made by nature a way fortile prairie region, containing numerous

The State of Illinois was made by nature a very fertile prairie region, containing numerous sloughs, and dotted with groves; the prairies produced a large growth of nutritions grass, and merely required the turning over of the sod to produce the best crops of grain. That the conditions which naturally made a country fertile abound be preserved as much as possible, would seem to be common sense. Again, the wells dug by the sarry settlers, at least in this part of

TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878.

354.00.—within just 50 cells of the original cash premium eleven years ago. The Chicago agent tells me this is to increase the surplus (sic). Is this to make the skellipsy richer? Had they placeked as geese bars, anowink now to renew the crop of loof; or is it a fair business transaction? I am insured in four or cash premium panies, all short of the state of the place of the policy holes will be helped. Please enlighten a subcriber and catron. of the Company on the above points, and oblige a victim who has to continue to stand this thiespagauge or lose what he has paid.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

The Defium Tribuns.

Chicago, July 31.—Dr. J. C. Hoffman states in Sunday morning? Thibuns. that the method of treating rishe optium and morphine habit at Binghamton, the New York State Inceltate Asylum, is to cut the patient of ohis optium or any other asrcotic, and that they conduct the patient of ohis optium or any other asrcotic, and that they conduct the patient of ohis optium of the Statewill and the streams." Now, my have changed their system stince I was there, a year ago. I have been under three different Superintendents in the institution, and under the one that is there now, and they all used "the taperine-off process" and antidote. I never saw any attendants who were there for the purpose of quarding the patients of the patients of rich his decent the buildings and report any patient who cames back from the city intoreasted, which is very often the case. I have seen as many as twenty in that condition at one time at that place. The patients of rich his did and the promode, I cannot remember one case of optim or morphine that was ever cured in that place. There are very effective soler during the rich and the patients of optim or morphine that was ever cured in that place. There are very often the case. I have seen as times the optim or morphine that was ever cured in that place. There are very often the case. I have seen as times the country of t

dotted with clumps of sacebrash, except along the banks of the rivers where there was sufficient moisture to produce grass; the waters that came down from the mountains in numerous brooks took the easiest course to get into into the rivers, and thence into the lakes. The Mormons, instead of letting it thus go, and trusting to evaporation and the winds to bring it back, turned it at the foot of the mountains into artificial and winding-about ditches, constructed with just enough fall to give it a current; thus the water was retained back and distributed over the valley, and in a short time a desert was turned into a garden. It is said that formerly there were no showers there, but now they occur frequently.

Doubtless there are portions of the State where drainage would be very beneficial, but I think there are others which have been drained too much already. Wherever the owners of the lands through which drainage is to be effected believe the benefits derived therefrom to be mutual, no law will be necessary to carry it out; but if it should happen that in some cases, while the system would increase the value of the lowlands, it would also decrease that of the highlands, no Legislature should be allowed to enact laws for its establishment. I think the authority to let politicians control this matter should be withheld. authority to let politicians control this matter should be withheld. L. RANE.

CURRENT OPINION.

That brother-in-law's decapitation disposes of all danger of Butler's returning to the Republican party. - New York Tribune (Rep.).

The public will draw the sponge of oblivon over many a disreputable act of Butler's if he is as efficient in the work as he now promises to be.—Dubuque Telegraph (Dem.). Inasmuch as we resume in January, any

how, and the Congress selected this fall don't sit for about a year afterward, what is the use? Will some National answer?— Toledo Biade (Rep.). People are cogitating in their minds as to whether Ben Bullor is a Republican, a Democrat, or a National. He was elected as the first, is doing the dirty work of the second, and talks like the third. He is a political What-is-it. Fire him out.—Springfield (0.) Republic (Rep.).

Any one who supposes that a war with Mexico will prove a mere bagateile is making very grievous mistake. It will require at least 200,000 men and a year's hard fighting to bring our neighbor to a true sense of this Republic's grandeur. In fact, if the time and number of men were to be so limited, we should heattate long before buying a pool on the Gringos.—New Orieans Times (Dem.).

It is suggested that Jeff Davis be appoint ed Governor of Alaska. The idea is not a bad one particularly if it were supplemented by another that has been proposed—that of making Alaska a penal colony of the United States. There is a moral fitness in pincing Jeff Davis at the head of such a colony. In Alaska, too, he could be "left alone," in accordance with a desire of his expressed long ago.—Brooslyn Union (Rep.).

The personnel of the Civil Service doe not desire to be reformed. Although it has had no great opportunity to show its appreciation of reform, yet such expression as it has given has been extremely surly. Apparently it would rather be extremely sarty. Apparently it would rather to turned out of office en masse by the Democrate than learn any new tricks or unlearn any old ones. When this fate overtakes it there will be converse to Civil-Service reform in many unexpected quar-ters.—New York Nation (Ind.).

Will Judge Tucker, nominated by the "Nationals" for the Court of Appeals, force the Democratic Convention to indorse his nomination and leave Judge Hand out in the cold? That's the and leave Judge Hand out in the cold? That's the milk in that cocoanut. Mr. Tucker is a Bourboi Democrat of the hardest kind. He was for the South and against the North before and during the Civil War. Mr. Tucker made a good Judge as Surrogate, and knows more law than some Democratic Judges.—New York Commercial (Egs.).

We have more light on the nature of "the We have more light on the nature of "the Ohio Idee." The Enquirer says: "There is excuse for a separate Greenback party in New York. There is none in Ohio." The "Nationals" and the Ohio Democrate, then, are in complete accord, are they? As the Ohio Democrate cannot occupy the same platform with the Eastern Democratey, and is the latter stand squarely on the last Democrate National platform, may not the "Nationals" more correctly say there is no excuse for keeping up the pretense of a Democratic party in Ohio" Cincinnati Times (Rep.).

I think the remedy for our depression is. I think the remedy for our depression is, first, to approximate free-trade as rapidly as it can be done with safety. The especial interest of New England is free-trade,—because the great West is getting into manufacturing, and growing more independent of us. New England is now around a corner, and out of the current. Our special needs are three: First,—as I have already said,—to approach free-trade as rapidly as it may be safe to do; second, to cut the Darien Canat to make an access to the whole of our Western coast; and, third, the union of the factory and the farm.—James Parlon.

A Greenback orator in Virginia has evolved a new financial scheme. He proposes that the

a new financial scheme. He proposes that the General Government shall issue greenbacks which shall be loaned to the States at 1 per cent, the States to loan the money to the counties at 2 per States to ioan the money to the counties at 2 per cent, and the counties to the people at 3 per cent. We recommend this plan to the Nationals and fatmoneylate in this State as containing the elements of great popularity. Besides regulating the rate of interest, it would furnish an easy and simple mode of getting paper money into circulation, and would enable each person to get his distributive share without unnecessary trouble or confusion.—Isdianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The country is not at all desirous to kno what Robeson, Williams, Belknap, or Babcock think about Grant's fitness for a return to the think about Grant's fitness for a return to the Executive Chair. Nothing could more certainly kill him off than the prospect that they would surqued him again and re-establish their former influence. They have had their pickings, their plunder, and their day of making hay while the sun shone. If Gen. Grant does not want to be dragged down in the oublic estimation he must repudiate all that crowd. That he ever was associated with them is regarded as a blunder on his part, but if he allows them to gather around him again, then he will not only commit suicide as a public man, but he will also taint the esteem and honor in which he is personally held by a vast majority of the American people.—Baltimore American (Rep.).

This attempt to anticipate the action of

American (Rep.).

This attempt to anticipate the action of 1880 by creating the celles that the county requires a savior, and that the Republican party can have but one choice. Is not likely to succeed. We will but one choice. Is not likely to succeed. We will not speak of the antecedents of the persons who figure, in connection with the attempt, of their metives, or of the effect which their success would have upon the party. The Intervening time is much too long for their purpose. If excitement were intense and the nomination were to occur in the midst of it, they might have a chance. As matters stand, they have none. The "strong Government" docurine, in the only sense in which it is intelligible, camnot outlive resisction. The Government we have a strong enough and good enough for the Americal people. Meanwhile, Hepublicans can best prepare for 1880 by the consistent assertion of sound principles and the exciton of adequate qualifications on the part of those who appire to be their leaders.—New lork Times (thep.).

The Baltimore Gasette (Den.), in a lapse

The Baltimore Gueste (Den.), in a lapse of political sobriety, blundered into an unisyosite criticism upon the speech of 'Prechent' Davis a fow days ago. Ever since them (says the Washington Republican) the editor has been called upon to explain that his criticism was simply intended for political effect, or as an offset to the political capital the Republicans are making in an North out of that speech. But this does not satisfy his

the coals for abusing their typical "patriot," and be seplies by quoting from Northern journals to show that his accidental position is sustained by practical results. In great agony of spirit, and useless endeavor to appease his compining readers, he says: "It is because we can see in good springing from this irritation that we have counseled Mr. Davis to occupy a grand and envisible position on the high, back seats. For doin this some able people would have us drawn an quartered as an enemy of the South."

this some able people would have us drawn and quartered as an enemy of the South."

Southern papers are very severe on Jefferson Davis for his recent very foolish speech in Mississippi. In that speech he claimed to speak for himself alone, and, with this reservation, proceeded to utter some fine sentiments for Republican campaign documents. Mr. Davis is really the worst enemy the South now has, for his peculiar position gives him great power for him peculiar position gives him great power for harm. He has not been in sympathy with his people since the War, and yet als utterances, from time to time, have been used with terriple effect against them. Those who charge him with being bought are either unjust, or have an entire misconception of his character. He is acting from his own highest convictions of duty and principle. We suppose the South will have to endure the effects of his mania until he dies.—Columbus (Tenn.) Herald (Den.),—The Bourbons, discovering that Mr. Davis name no longer wins victories.—discovering, in fact, that clinging to him is calculated rather to lose than secure votes,—are now illustrating the spirit which sinnes through Bourbonism. No longer able to turn aculation of Mr. Davis to advantage, they are zetting ready to seize and rend their late titol. They will serve Mr. Davis as they have served all with whom they have to do. When he ceases to be useful to them, they will give nim a taste of Bourbon ingratitude.—siemphis (Tenn.) Avalanchs (Ind.).

LA SALLE, ILL.

LA SALLE, ILL.

Appelal Diagnach to The Tribuna.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—It is sunounced that
Col. E. D. Taylor, for many years President of
the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company, has
effected an arrangement with the proprietors of
the coal mines of that Company in this city,
under which he is soon to resume their operation, and the announcement is halled with general pleasure here.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR SUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, and designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and antil 9 p. m. on Saturdays: on Saturdays MMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
J. & H. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
J. & H. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
KOBERT THRUMSTON, West-side News Depot, 1
Blue laland-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. G. HERRICK, Dewler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

A three-line advertisement invested in this column during neek days for 50 cents; exch additional time 15 cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. I words average a line.

Clark-st. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Room to U.S.

OR SALE-S10) WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from debot, as Lagrange. T miles from care: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property marge, and shows free; abstract free; railroad fare cents. IIIA BROWN, 142 LSSalie-se. Boom

COUNTRY REAL ESTAT. FOR SALE—CHEAP LANDS—25,000 ACRES OF cheap, unimproved lands in a body in Lyon County Kan., suitable for colo. dies; county has 13.000; inhabit ants, two rallroads, out through these ladds vicinit well secticed. Well improved farms two to five militorin Emporta, cheap. Write to STOTLER & GRAHAM, Agents, kmporis. "Land Bayer, giving for lands and information of the country, grads. Emporis "News," in its twenty-first volume, \$2 a year.

MUSICAL.

ONLY \$50 FOR A SPLENDID ORGAN; ONLY \$100 and 267 State-st. Dianos of Different Makes for sale on easy terms, at warer-ome of W. W. Kimabile, Corner State and Adams-sts. DIANOS, ORGANS, AND PURNITURE SOLD OF Casy weekly and monthly payments. R. T. MAR. TIN, 265 and 207 state-st. TIN, 205 and 207 state-st.

OTENWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS ARE THE
Dest in existence and used by all the great artists of
the world in preference to others, and more taken the
first honors over all other competitors at the various
world's Expositions. I.YON & HEALY. State and
Monroe-state and Administration of the world, for sale on installments, if required, at warerooms of W. W. KishAtla.

COTHER SALES OF PLANOS AND ORGANS AT MARE

THE SALES OF PIANOS AND ORGANS AT MAN TIN'S new and elegant warerooms, 263 and 267 State-at., are immense. Fine planos at \$130, \$175, and \$200; elegant orgains at \$40, \$50, and \$75. We sell either for cash or on easy installments; 5 years' guarantee with every instrument.

Lee with every instrainant.

2D-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GREAT bargains, on time payments, as warerooms of W. W. & KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sia.

5140 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD planoforce, with agrafe and all newest improvements. R. T. MARTIN, 295 and 207 State-si.

TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE IN EVANSTON till May I, 1879; alme rooms besides bath-room and cellar; house and turniture both new; convenient to depot; possession given Sept. i. Address. immediately, F 16. Tribune odice.

TO RENT_ROOMS. South Side.

TO RENT-A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM AT & Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE PLEASANT unfurnished room, with or without board, in private family, North Side, south of Chicago av., east of Clark at. Address is 86. Tribune times.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON NORTH SIDE, FURNISHED APPROPRIES OF 2 gentlemen, strictly first-class, and with all improvements; permanent if suited; references exchanged; no boarding-house. Address if 91, Tr.bune other.

A NO. 1 MEATS AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN the city at the Twelfth-st, packing-house, 119, 121, and 123 East Twelfth-st, west of State-st. A No. 1 Porterhouse steak at 11 centa. A No. 1 Strioin steak at 10 cents. A No. 1 Strioin steak at 10 cents. A No. 1 Strioin steak at 10 cents. A No. 1 corned beef at 5 cents. 6 cents, and 7 cents. A No. 1 means of every sind in proportion. A No. 1 customers save money by buying here. Uggest 1-BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT. MR. Philip Daret this day withdraws from the tirm of Macheca. Mattel & Co. of 149 South Water-st. Measurs. John Macheca and Angelo Mattel assume all liabilities of the firm, and will continue the bissiness on their own account under the same title of Macheca. Mattel & Co.

& Co.

COCKROACHES—COMAN, 1470 SOUTH DEARborn-st. guarantees a perfect extermination of
bugs and cockroaches.

M ETAL CURE—DON'T BUY ANY ZINC-COPPER
appliance before seeing Paimer's Ejectric Belt.
Different metals for different diseases. 191 South
Clark-st.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR plane and bath.

PROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, SS, SS, SO, per week; without ourd, SS, and \$2, SO; day board, SS, SO; todgring, Soc. HOTEL BRUNSWICK, CORNER WABASH-AV.

and Congress-st.—Pleasant rooms and first-class
table: prices reduced; call and sec. J. H. NASON.
Proprietor. Windsor House, 178 STATE-ST.—RIGHT OP-posite the Paimer House; nicely furnished rooms, with board; day board, \$4.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE A FARM OF 164 ACRES 10 MILES FROM Flymouth, Marshail co., Ind.: will exchange for stock of drugs, or drugs and groceries. For structures write to CHARLES F. PARKY, Ladirange, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE A COTTAGE AND 30-FT. LOT on West Side, with all or part of furniture, for merchandise—boots and shoes, clothing, or cigars, Address F 14, Tribune office. All communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—8900 WORTH (JOB—bluggy, and harness. Address F 13, Tribune office. WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SUBURBAN lots for a good top buggy. 18A BROWN, 142 La-Salle-st., Room 4. TO EXCHANGE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS DUY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE D Union Furniture Company, 503 West Madison-st. They sell on easy payments and furnish complete.

WE ARE FORCING SALES IN OUR FURINTURE department, being determined to make every sale possible. We have anadouse parior and bed-room sets at \$30 and upward. Easy chairs, funcy chairs, lounges, etc., at half regular prices.

IMMENSE STUCK.

MARTIN'S FOPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE.

NOS, 265 AND 367 STATE-ST.

LOST AND POUND. A PACKAGE OF PAPERS TIED MACHINERY.

OR SALE—ENGINE—CREAT FOR CASH, OR O cong time to responsible party, a pertical direct-a engine, in first-class order; cyfinder 22 inches et sites, stroke of piston 38 inches, batabe pand-was est diameter with 24-inch face; can be seen in on for a short time, so with be lager down, soo RMT & HRADLEY MTG CO., CI North Desplaine.

BARGAINS, GO TO CHAPIN'S, CUR Madison and Dearborn-sta ; a larger stock that tores of the kind in Chicago.

WANTED_MALE HELP. miring week days for 50 cents; each additions on Sunday 20 cents a line is charge

WANTED - DRUG CITY INVOICE CLERK; must be correct, rabid, and with experience in the business. Address F 15, Tribune office. WANTED-A COMPETENT DOUBLES-ENTRY bookkeeper and good penman to go West: one familiar with the retail number bushees: some others need apply: married man preferred. Address LUMBALL Tribuncoffice. WANTED-A GOUD RETAIL CLOTHING SALESman to go to Book island; good reference required. Address F12, Tribune office.

WANTED-A SMART. ACTIVE BOY. 14 TO 18
years old, who can write a fair business-hand
and make himself generally useful in an office. Adtio, Tribune office. WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—ONE AC-quainted with commission business preferred; give reference. H 04, Tribane office. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDER stands the grocery business. Apply at 268 State

WANTED-TRUNKMAKERS IN THE PACTORY North Wells St. WANTED—A WAGON-MAKER; WILL GIVE HIM use of the shop if he will furnish his own material. A German preferred. Apply to st. DURNS. Corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Hyde Park-av., Hyde Park III. Park, III.

WANTED-TEN CABINETMAKERS AT THE Kichard T. Hambrook Manufacturing Company, 129 to 139 North Desplaince-st.

WANTED-TINNER-AN EXPERIENCED AND swift solderer. Apply at 21 Lake-st.

WANTED-A BRÖLIERE AT RURCKY & MILAN'S restauran, 148 South Clark-st.

Coachimen, Tenmsters, &c.
WANTED-MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE TO
about bouse; private family. Address H 93, Tribune.

WANTED-A MAN COOK AT SES SOUTH HAL-

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-100 GOOD RAILroad laborers for the Chicago & Northwestern R.
R. Co.; Tree fare; 100 choppers and aborers for Michigan; 10 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 283 South
Water-st. Water-st.

W ANTED-50 MEN FOR THE CHICAGO & NORTHwestern R. R. : 25 for Missouri; 10 carpenters;
all leave to-day with foreman: free fare; 10 farm
hands. Call carly at 79 South Canal-st. E. G. HAIGHT. WANTED-TRACK-LAYERS, CARPENTERS, La-borers; highest wages paid; free fare; 50 p.od laborers for lillhois; free office fees. MORRIS, a5 South Canal-st. WANTED-200 MORK RAILROAD LABURKES:
Wanted S1.40 to \$1.75 per day; 50 the makers at 12 cents per tie. Apply at 65 South Canal-st. W. H. McHUGH.

McHUGH.

WanteD—200 LABORERS FOR MISSOURI, \$1.40
Wisconsia; free fare: also 100 on repairs for fown and
Wisconsia; free fare: also 100 on new grade at Dunder,
Mi., free. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph st. WINTED - ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD AD-dress to solicit for new and rapid-selling books; exclusive territory given. MOSES WARKEN, 109 State. WANTED-AN OIL PERSS MAN; ONE WHO Un-derstands the Calishan pump. Address with ref-crence H 97, Tribune office. WANTED-SALESMAN TO SELL CIGARS ON WANTED-GERMAN BARTENDER AT 241 SOUTH Clark-st., corner Jackson.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEWork: no washing: German preferred. Call from
to 12 at 214 Schiller-st., netween Dearborn and Clark.
WANTED-A GIRL FOR GFNERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four; must be thoroughly
competent; German or Scandinavian. 700 Wabashi-av.
WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL
private family for general housework. Inquire
at 500 kest Lake-st. W ANTED-TWO GOOD SERVANT GIRLS-ONE 107 second work and one as nurse girl. Call at 1490 Indian a-av. 1400 Indian a-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL
for general housework, with reference; wages
83. I.G West Madison-at.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOR AT
Burke's European liotel, 140 and 142 East Madi-

WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework at 729 Mouroe-st. WANTED-WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, CALL
at 2 p. m. Dr. ROLLER, Office No. 120 Twenty-

WANTED-FIVE OPERATORS AND PASTERS on men's fire shoe appers at 500 State-at. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—I AM A DRUGGIST AND
Shave had seven years experience; can furnish good
reference; country preferred. Address Lock Box 11,
Ear., Ill.

Part, III.
CITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING OR RED celving clerk, or to do general work in a wholesale
house. Address H 22, Tribune office. Conchinen, Tenanstore, &c.
STUATION WANTED-FOR A FREE CHMAN AND
Wife together, in a hotel or private family, for
general housework. No objections to the country,
Good city references. Address F28. Tribune onine. SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN AND gardener by a German; a good careful driver; good reference. Address F 17, Trioune onice.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. TO RENT-526 ADAMS-ST.-TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large tot, good barn; all in flag order. SPEAR & DELVEL, 116 Lazalle-st. ress 36 North Market-st. SITUATION WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL that can sew and do general housework would like a place in a family without children. Call at 266 West Chicago av., near fluxer-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS plan cook and laundress. Please call for two days at 866 State-at.

at 666 State-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AMERICAN PRIVATE ON A PRIVATE ON CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH \$8,000 TO \$8,000 A in cash to take a half interest in a veil-established mercantile business in a live city in Southern Wisconsin. Adverse y 33, Tribune office. mercantile business in a live city in Southern Wisconsin. Address F 33. Tribune office.

DUSINESS MEN WITH FROM SHO TO \$500 INrestignic a business which with pay the investment
every months. Chil to-day at Room 6 sands House.

POR SALE—IN A PLOURISHING TOWN IN CENtral low, a clean stock of drugs, paints, oils, &c.,
doing a cash business of \$52,000 per year; stock will
lavoice about \$6,000; will take \$5,000 cash, balanches allow time in sire morragges accepted to the conlower. Chicago.

POR SALE—A NO. 1 GRIST-MILL: WILL SELL
dress A. B. SWATZE, Wanatab, Ind.

POR SALE—DRUG STORE, SPLENDID ROOM,
good stock, good trade, and excellent focations
brick block. Chesterton, Ind. H. GREEN.

THE EMPIRE PLOURING MILL, ON SOUTHBAST Corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-st., three run of stone, in perfect running order, to rent for one or a term of years. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. WANTED-TWO RELIABLE MEN WITH \$1,250 each in neighboring city to connect themselves with a substantial house in an A i business, thorougally established, paying spiendicity, and rapidly increasing. Acceptance parties allowed \$1,200 each salary and large per cent of profits. I I south, Clark-st., eccond story, N. B.—Above is all true.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—CITY OF GREGON bonds for sale—Amounting to shout \$11,000 and issued for the purpose or other water or or other factors. The color has content indebtedness. For particular addition, the particular addition of the particular addition. For particular addition, the particular addition of the particular addition. The particular addition of the particular addition. The particular addition of the particular addition. The particular addition of the particular addition of the particular addition of the particular addition. The particular addition of the particular additional addition of the particular additional CAPITAL WANTED—\$20 TO \$500 AT GOOD IN-terest and well secured; is needed to use in business at ooce. Address, giving interview, H 103, Tribune. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT born-st., Hoom 18. The removal, planes, and good colliderate. Its bearborn-it. Hoom is.

PENNIES GAN BE HAD IN RACHANGE FOR CHIPMEN IS AND SO CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES OF SIO IN EXCHANGE FOR CHIPMEN IN ANY ENGLISHMENT OF THREE OR SIX MONTHS, will may 2 per cent per month, and give good chattel mortgage security. Address Hes. Trionne.

A. O.O. South Side, near city limits and Drexel Boulevard. worth \$12,000; 3 years; will pay 10 per cent. Address Fil. Triothe office.

STORAGE. PIRE PROOF WAIRHOUSE, IS WEST MUNROF-et, for furniture, merchandise, carriages, etc. Loans to any amount; lears increase. Cash for etocks of spoods. (DOD DRY STORAGE FOR ANY KIND OF MER-OUTHERT, NO MARKETS, Apply to WILLIAM BOTHERT, NO MARKETS, HORSES AND CARRIAGES

ENTUCKY HORSES JUST ARMYED AND Po-asie at 621 Webash-av. 1 spiendid carriage hor-red by "kterages." he by imported "Glemone" ighly bred road mare, rich bay, a years old: 2 the ighly trained saddle horses; 1 isdy's phacons ma-gry handsome.

OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER Wilson, and other machines below hair price, a granted, Loan office, 226 Clark-st., Hoom 2.

ONE SCHOOL FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 10.
For circulars, address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.
PARTNERS WANTED. ARTHER WANTED AN HONEST AND CAPAL man with \$500 and good reference; business a line web. Address giving interview. H. a. Lune officer.

PRINTING MATERIAL POR SALE-AN EIGHTH-MEDIUM GORDON

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID day Edition, twelve pages..... cekly, one year.... WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officers the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements a NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc ADDEN, Manager. PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's The

Barnum's Show. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—lar Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clumes of importance and work on the Mark Deguisting Companions cordially invited. By order CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

IENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall LaSalle-at. Stated Communication this (Priday) ing, at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the E. N. TUCKER, Secretary. FRIDAY. AUGUST 2, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex

change yesterday closed at 991. According to the official Treasury state ment for the month of July the reduction the national indebtedness was \$206,307.

W. HAMPTON and all the State office South Carolina were yesterday renominated with great enthusiasm by the Democratic State Convention. The platform guarantees full protection to all classes in the adminis-tration of justice, and invites people from all parts of the globe to come and make their homes in the Palmetto State. Sympathy the moonshiners and irritation at the cent efforts of the Federal Government force the collection of the revenue are seed in a resolution asking Congress to d the law and the President to grant sty to the illicit distillers in the upper

lated in the Chicago Police Departmen der the administration of the new Superntendent, and, among others, a report is current that Capt. O'Donnell, of the First net, is to be removed from his present and and reduced to the grade of Lieuat It is difficult to believe that such a is seriously contemplated at headters. Mayor HEATH and Superintendent Capt. O'DONNELL is regarded by the citizens of the South Division as the right man in the right place, and that his removal would be certain to create intense dissatisfaction among all except the criminal classes. It would discussion that indicate its speedy settle-be a most distasteful and unpopular thing to ment. His second plank declares that landdustry and fidelity, large experience, and impregnable honesty. Hence, we say, it is impregnable honesty. Hence, a step is seri-difficult to believe that such a step is seriously contemplated by the Mayor and Police

eresting account is given in our disratches this morning of the unveiling yes-terday, at Muskegon, Mich., of the monu-ment erected in honor of Capt. JONATHAN WALKER, the hero of the "branded hand." whose martyrdom in July, 1840, by the brutal slaveholders of Florida, on account of his efforts in behalf of the liberation a number of blacks, has been made immortal in WEITTIER'S verse. The granite shaft which marks the resting-place of this heroic but unpretending friend of the slave was the gift of the Rev. Phorius Fisk, of Bosa native of Greece, who was educated into execution the plan of perpetuating the fame of the old Michigan Abolitionist. The address of PARKER PILLSBUBY, the letters read from distinguished Anti-Slavery men. historical reminiscences brought out section with the ceremonies of yeswill be read with interest every-

ecounts, appointed under the provisions of the THURMAN bill, has evidently got a big the Thursdan bill, has evidently got a nig job on hand. The railroad companies are disposed to contest every step he takes todisposed to contest every step he takes to-ward bringing them to a strict and honest sottlement with the Government. An important part of the Auditor's work will b in the exact amount of earnings current and invested, of the various Pacific formation he must have access to their books and accounts. They dispute the constitutionality of the law, and will resist every effort by the Government to realize the benefit sought to be conferred by the bill, the passage of which was op-posed by one of the most formidable rail-road lobbies that ever undertook to obstruct legislation unfavorable to the giant monopo-lies created by the liberality of the Govern-But the law must be obeyed in th and the struggle can have but one result—that of compelling the big corporations to disgorge of their fabulous gains the money that they honestly owe the National

In spite of the folly and excesses that are characteristic of most labor strikes, a universal condemnation of the practice under all circumstances cannot be justified. It should be the last resort of workingmen on their own account, and should even then be employed only when they are convinced trike of the tug-men, who quit work lay, seems, from all accounts, to have much provocation and warrant as voluntary abandonment of work has out of the tugs in the city have been ontrolled by two companies, and these lines have been waging war on the "outside" boats, so called. The purpose has ridently been to drive these boats off, and leave the towing business a monopoly in the hands of the Union and

the rates have been cut on the side and still further reduced on the other. It was then that the regular lines ned on a reduction of they were paying, which was practically an effort to make the employes stand a loss inrident to a cut-throat game played for a nonopoly. If this is a proper representation f the case, the employes were certainly ustified in resisting a reduction for such a arpose; if a certain clique of the tug-bo wners wanted to drive others out of the omplish it, they should have stood such loss ves, and not have sought to shoulder upon their workmen.

The Committee appointed by the House investigate the condition of labor through o investigate the con out the country held its first meeting in Ne York yesterday, and received the views of as individuals representing labor orcanizations as to the causes of the present pression and the remedies therefor. of these people seemed to have difficulty in making themselves understood by the Com nittee, who, unlike the audiences which these labor emancipators are accustomed to address, had a disagreeable habit of asking questions not easily answered. Ther chance that some good come of the investigations of the Committe and its conferences with leading labor representatives. If the latter would only tell what it is they want, and what they expect greatly assist the Committee in its search for information. For instance, the spokesn for labor are agreed that machinery is chief cause of the present distress among working people, but they are not agreed as to what should be done about it. Perhaps some of the witnesses yet to be heard may be able to present their ideas more clearly; at all events, the opportunity is now afforde for a discussion and examination of the grea labor problem which ought to be productive of a better feeling and understanding,always provided that the labor representives are really desirous of such a result.

KEARNEY'S MASSACHUSETTS CRUSADE. The demagogue and Communist, Dennis Kearner, who has now ceased working for a living, after the manner of all Communisti eaders, has gone to Massachusetts to Kelp nake that other demagogue, BEN BUTLER, Governor of the State and propagate his incenliary ideas among the workingmen, to the end that he may array them in a war agains capital. He commenced his crusade with the most reckless disregard of the Massachuetts reverence for the Sabbath by making his first speech upon that day, and since that time has devoted himself without stint to the most outrageous abuse of every man who employs other men,-a form of argument that any person with a foul imagination and dirty tongue can indulge in as well as he. platherskite ceased his profanity and scurrility long enough to give us an idea of what he really wants, and that was in an interview with a corre spondent of a Philadelphia newspaper, in which he said: "The true Workingmen's party must have few basnes: Chinese immigration must be stopped; land-grabbing nust cease : a decent day's wages must b paid for a decent day's work." have, then, three issues as laid down by KEARNEY. The first is Chinese immigrat which he calls Mongolian slavery. But what have Massachusetts workingmen, or workingmen anywhere out of California, to do with that? It is a local issue purely, which is already in those stages of agitation and by this? What does he call land-grabbing? There are plenty of workingmen in Ma chasetts, as well as in other States, who la up enough from their labor, which this de agogue calls "a slavery worse than death. to buy land. Over one-half the workingmen of Massachusetts have saved enough out of their wages to buy a cottage and a piece of ground upon which they raise somethin for their tables. This is one form of land grabbing. The other form is purchasi land or entering it under the Home stead law. This is the only other form If Kearney proposes to stop these two modes of "grabbing," he will find that the Massachusetts workingmen, as well as the men who have taken up lands in the Far West for purposes of cultivation, will hold on to their grabs with a grip that neither he nor any of his idle, loaferish gang can unlock The first issue, therefore, is a local one, and the second an empty one. The only one left is his affirmation that a decent day's wages must be paid for a decent day's work. What does he mean? We presume a decent day's work is a faithful day's work, performed without skulking or sogering, and neasure of labor for each day that does not mage a man physically or incapacitate him for the next day's work. This might be called reasonable, and is probably what

Kearney himself, as boss drayman, exacted

from his assistants at the time when he was

avery that was worse than Jeath." What

loes he mean by a decent day's wages

money, regulated by statute, shall be paid for

every man's labor, and that it shall be paid for

require that the common laborer, who mere-

his hands and head? That a man who dis-

plays intelligence and aptitude, and who can

roduce more and better than the dull

man, shall only have the same

wages as the latter? If so, who is to

hese unvarying laws that shall set aside the

nflexible laws of supply and demand? Has

he man who employs no rights in the prem-

ises? Is he to be compelled to pay an un-varying sum at the dictation of such men as

Kearner? Suppose that the condition of the market is such that he cannot employ at a

o be compelled to pay out more money than

he receives back? If KEARNEY and his fol-

owers can legislate that an unvarying sum

hall be paid as wages without reference to

shall be paid as wages without reference to the question of supply and demand or to the profits of sales, then why may they not leg-islate that all products shall be sold at a cer-tain price the world over? The one is not more difficult than the other, and

ertain price because it is unprofita

termine the amount? Who is to enforce

nch as the skilled laborer who works

ses of occupations? Does he mean to

Does he mean that an unvarying sum

aking from \$200 to \$400 a month in

nd for labor wages rise, and when labor slacks there is a fall; and that the man at work is influenced by the inflexible la-supply and demand precisely as his prois. To give the matter a personal bearing, would this demagogue Kearner, who talks so glibly of regulating wages by law, now that he is doing nothing, have relished a law compelling him, when boss drayman, to pay his employes an unvarying sum whether was not work for them, or when he received less pay for drayage? Who is to furnish the money to pay the employes when the employer is losing? Who is to supply him with the wage-fund when little comes back to him from the sale of products? And after he goes into the in-evitable bankruptcy that would follow the adoption of Kranner's system of "corraling and grinding" the employer, who is then to keep up the business and continue to pay the workmen?

It would not be difficult to demonstrate from Kearney's foul abuse, scurrilous threats and utter want of reason, that Kearnevisn means incendiarism, destruction of capital and property, and that it is Communism its most dangerous forms. It is not probable, however, that his crusade will have much success in Massachusetts, where but 14,000 workers out of 1,650,000 people are out of employment; where over one-half the aborers have saved enough out of their wages to purchase themselves comfortable homes, in other words, are land-gral pers: where the workingmen last year had deposited in savings banks \$216,000,000,-a larger sum than the other capitalists of that State can command, thus making the laborers the chief capitalists, whom Kearney would corral and then grind them, G-D d-n them"; and where the laborers' children have the benefit of free schools and are not growing up in ignorance. The presence of KEARNEY n Massachusetts will not advance Com munism, nor will it aid his fellow-demagogue BEN BUTLER, who has descended to dirtiest work he has ever yet done-and that s saying a good deal.

"YOU'RE ANOTHER" The burden of DAN VOORHEES' whangdood at South Bend, which was designed to open the political campaign in Indiana, may found in the following brief extract: found in the following ories extract:

In whatever direction you view the political field, you find absolutely nothing offered by the leaders of the Republican party calculated to promote the public welfare. In a period of great corruption and debasement of the public service, in the midst of official scandais and debaucheries connected both with the last and present Administrons, and bowed down as the people are by the most appalling business distress ever known in a civilized commonwealth, I chalienge the production of a single measure by those who now lead and control the Republican party which has in it the elements of popular relief.

We might pick up the glove thus thrown down, and recount some of the achieve ments of the Republican party during the period covered by Voorhees' sweeping assertion, but there would be nothing new i that. The story has been told over and over again, and indeed any one at al familiar with the political events of the past sixteen years could supply a satisfactory answer to the bullying challenge. But suppose we adopt the same style of argumen far the time being, and challenge DAN VOORHERS and his Democratic brethren to show a single measure that has been either carried out or proposed as a Democratiparty measure which has in it the element of popular relief, or which is calculated to command the gratitude of the public. Dem ocratic politicians were so long out of offic that they accustomed themselves to the practice of a general attack on their opponent with a confidence inspired by their own freedom from responsibility. But Mr. VOORHERS forgets that this is not true of the past four years, during which In 1874 the Democrats swept the country under the promise of making times jority of the State Governments, and assumed the control of the popular branch of Congress by an overwhelming vote. They have practically directed the legislation of the country during the last three sessions of Congress. Though the Senate has been Republican, the majority has been small, and the Democrats have had undisputed control of the House, which originates all the legislation authorizing the expenditure of public moneys and reduction of taxes, and which is always expected to be most responsive to the popular demands and public necessities. Now, what distinctively Democratic measure has been carried out, or even conceived, during these four years of Democratic ascendency in Congress that commands general popular respect or confidence?

Dan Voorhees will scarcely have the

effrontery to claim that the act remonetizing silver, or that forbidding the further retirement of greenbacks, was a Democratic measure ure. Both these laws might be more fairly denominated Republican measures, since a Republican Congressman from Illinois was the author of both bills, and they were pushed by the Republicans of both Houses; but the fact is that the vote in both cases was rather sectional than partisan; Republicans and Democrats voted to gether on both sides, according to the assumed preferences of the section they represented, and the measures were adopted by so tremendous a majority in the end that neither party can reasonably claim the pater-nity. Then what is it the Democrats have done since they have had the power that warrants one of their leaders in making a self-righteous arraignment of the Republican party? Men versed in political science agree that the high tariff has had an important influence in prolonging the commercial distress of the country by practically shutting out American manufacturers from for-eign markets. What have the Democrats done to relieve the country in this re gard? Morrison, of Illinois, had the matter in charge in the Forty-fourth Congress, and Wood, of New York, in the present Democratic Congress, with a two-thirds men professed to be anxious to achiev tariff reform, and the Democratic leader for years had begged for an opportunity to break down the pernicious system of "pro-tection." Yet the two schemes proposed by Morrison and Wood in the two Congresses have been so notoriously tve that they died from inantio the Democrats have given the country no improvement in the tariff of a time and under conditions that taught the necessity the law could be enforced just as the conditions that tagght the necessity of change. Will the Democrats boast of the repeal of the tag on tea and coffee, which was done at their instance and under their influence, as a sample of tariff reform? By that act the Government was deprived of some \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of reverged to the covernment was deprived. and upon what principles? It does not appear to occur to him that employers as a rule pay as much as they can, and that if an employer paid his man too little, when there was a demand for labor and a profit in propagation, some other employer would take in the prices paid for tea and coffee,

for what had been paid in tax to the Government now goes in export taxes and to increase the profits of the foreign producer. Was the Democratic proposition to reduce the tax on whisky and tobacco a fair sample of their idea of reforming taxation? The tax on whisky and tobacco is universally recognized as the fairest, excest, and surest method of raising Government revenue. method of raising Government revenue. Yet the Democrats made a desperate effor to lessen the Government receipts from this ource by 20 or 30 millions of dollars, and then assess the same amount upon sobriety, industry, and frugality of country! Was this for the relief of

How about the expenditure of public oneys? The Democrats in the Fortyfourth Congress made a pretense of reducing the appropriations for campaign purposes only to pile them on again in the Forty-fifth Congress in the shape of defi-ciency bills; and Senator Wixpow has deonstrated by a comparison of the annua inancial reports that the average Democrati aving for the past four years—a period of niversal economy and shrinkage of valueshas been less than the Republican saving during a previous period of high prices and general extravagance between the close of the War and the outbreak of the panic.

But it is useless to pursue the topic any further. What promise is there in the Democratic methods of the past four years for any Democratic measures of relief in the future? DAN VOORHERS would probably refer to the proposition to repeal the Re-sumption act and flood the country with irdeemable and worthless fiat-scrip. We shall not stop here to argue the probable effects of such a policy, but only say that it is not a partisan Democratic movement. If the country can find the promised relief in that desperate and crazy movement, then it must be sought at the hands of the "Nationals"—the genuine, true-blue flat party—and not from the Democrats, who bitterly differ among themselves as to this policy. The fact is that the Democratic party, as such, has done nothing in the partial trial that has been given it, and proposes nothing in the issues t now presents which commends it or eaders to popular faith; and one of the best proofs of this fact is that the Demo cratic leaders, like Voornees, must conten themselves with the stale device of abusing the Republican party, while they ignore their own failure to improve their opportunities and make good their pledges.

IT WAS A WAR TO RESTORE THE UNION It might have been anticipated that many newspapers in the South that still have an inpleasant recollection of the origin and outcome of the late Rebellion would seize upon that slip of the tongue, or it may be that slip of the New York Herald's correspondent's pen,-for Gen. GRANT must cer tainly have known better,-where GRANT is reported as saying that "the preservation of the Union was a secondary consideration in the prosecution of the late war between the States by the Federal Government," and that "the destruction of slavery was the supreme object." The Mobile Register makes conspicuous note of this alleged dec laration on the part of the most prominent actor in waging "the war between the States," as ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS Would prefer to call it, and remarks:

He (Grant) speaks for his political party, of course, whose Presidential candidate he expects to be, and in doing so gives the lie to the refterated declaration of the Republican leaders that their party did all the fighting, and that to "save the Union."

If Gen. GRANT has said anything of the kind that is here attributed to him, severa important and well-established facts must have escaped his memory; namely, that the people of the North very generally entered upon the work of putting down the Rebellio by a "constitutional" method; that is, they expected slavery would continue to ex ist after the Union was restored. Slavery, they held and believed, was protected the Constitution as it was then, and Mr. Lincoln, as the representative of the Republican party, declared over and over again that it was not for the abolition of slavery but for the preservation of the Union that the war was being carried on against the States then in rebe 1862, when Gen. DAVID HUNTER, then com nanding in the Department of the Gulf issued a military order emancipating the slaves in the States of South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia, Mr. Lincoln promptly rescinded the order as inc and at variance with the settled policy of the Administration. Prior to this time he had annulled a similar order made by Gen. FREMONT, then commanding in Missouri, and the President's action gave great offense to the radical anti-slavery men of the country, who were anxious to see slavery sholished. It was in reply to Mr. GREELEY who was then "plowing" with certain Rebeileaders, that Mr. Lincoln wrote the most famous letter of the War, under date of Aug. 22, 1862, when the Copperhead element of the disloyal Democracy was rampant, bitter, and actively in sympathy with the Rebels in arms. Mr. Lincoln, addressing Mr. Greeley by name, and replying to some fretful and unjust criticisms in the New York Tribune upon the policy which the President was

pursuing, said:

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be—the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I cound save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear I forboar because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

Mr. Lincoln undoubtedly gave voice to the Union party of the North at the time pursuing, said :

the Union party of the North at the tim this letter was written, although it is not to be denied but that thousands of the more zealous Abolitionists were strongly opposed to such a moderate policy, and were urging Administration to adopt a more heroic and aggressive mode of warfare. The reader will remember how specially solicitons that small fraction of the Democratic party was that was giving the Union cause aid and comfort that it should be "a white man's war," that the Rebellion should be crushed constitutionally," and that it should not be a war for the emancipation of the slaves. Emancipation came at last, as a war measure, but not then to all the Slave States. The proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, excepted the Slave States of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennesse, and portions of Louisians and Virginia. more than a third of the South. The proion stated that it was made as "an ac of justice, warranted by the Constitution

upon military necessity."

It will be remembered that Pres
Lincoln issued a previous proclam

warning to the Rebels in these words: "That on Jan. 1, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or de of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth, and forever free." This was called the "108-day notice" to the Rebels to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance within the 100 days, or emancipation would be decreed; but aughed him to scorn, and called him s aboon, and told him to fire his emancina tion gun, and see what would come of it. He did fire it at the Cotton States and Virginia, and the rebels saw the effect of the shot. The work of emancipation was com pleted and rendered eternal by the constitu tional amendment abolishing property in man throughout the Republic.

THE ABUNDANCE OF MONEY. In THE TRIBUNE yesterday there were four announcements, all pertaining to the same general fact. These were: (1) That the sales of 4 per cent bonds at the Chicago Sub-Treasury on the 31st of July were \$8,000, and that for the month of July they were \$1,230,-000. (2) That the sales of the same kind of bonds on the last day of July throughout the country were \$1,561,670. (3) That for the four months ending July 31 the subscriptions had been: ...\$ 4,978,150 ... 7,530,500 ... 8,052,100 ... 19,272,200 \pril....

.\$39, 832, 950 A total of..... (4) That the sales of 4 per cents up to date had been \$118,000,000, of which \$43,

000,000 had been taken by private persons retary Sherman resented the urging of silver remonetization because he said the very agitation had stopped the sale of 4 per cent bonds, and that the passage of the measure would prevent the further sale of any bonds at that rate of interest. The Syndicate, which had subscribed to an amount of these bonds, asked to be released from their contract on the ground that they could not hope to sell bonds payable in silver at that rate of interest. The fact that it silver was remonetized the Government would have the option to pay the interest and principal of all the bonds in silver or gold was frantically advertised at home aproad. Nevertheless, within sixty days after the passage of the Silver bill, the bonds being put upon the market for sale to the general public, they have found growing favor. Forty-three million dollars have been taken on private account and \$75,000,000 by bankers and brokers for sale at home and abroad. The sale in July alone reached nearly \$20,000,000 to the common people.

This extraordinary sale of bonds shows very clearly the great confidence of the people in the stability of the Government Forty-three millions of dollars have been contributed from the people's earnings and savings and put into these bonds. The people have paid the premium on gold, -small it is true, but equal to one-eighth of a year's interest, to secure the bonds. It shows, also the abundance of idle money in the country. These forty-three millions have been in vested mainly in comparatively small sums, ranging from \$50 to \$1,000, and have been rawn from the hoardings of the masses At the same rate of increase the total subscription to the 4 per cent bonds will prob ably reach \$200,000,000 by the 1st of Jannary next. The credit of the Government is exhibited in this bond, which is assuming the character of a popular loan. The interest i ess than that paid by any Government in Curope, except Great Britain, and is no much in excess of the rate paid by that Gov ernment. In the meantime every 4 per cent bond sold is a practical reduction of one-third of the interest now paid on other bonds. The 000,000 4 per cent bonds in place of an equal mount of 6 per cents is equal to \$2,360,00 annually during the lifetime of the bonds The burden of the debt is in the sum of th annual interest paid thereon, and that burden is reduced one-third on the amount of 6 per ents redeemed by the issue of 4 per cents

This change in the securities now going on so rapidly is effected without any reduc tion of the amount of money in circulation As the coin is paid into the Treasury for the per cents, it is paid out again in exchange for the 6 per cents, and the proceeding in volves no contraction of the currency. he contrary, the money is largely draws from private stores and hoardings, and, exchanged for a bond, passes into general circulation. The 4 per cents are taking the place of the greenbacks, the gold, and the ilver coins now locked up or put away in private boxes and stockings, and the currency thus liberated is put into general cir-In view of the fact that private person

re paying into the Treasury at presen wenty million dollars a month in exchange for 4 per cent bonds, shows how utterly fal acious is the CART-POMEROY-VOORHERS humbug pretense that there is not currency enough in the country to enable the people to do business. The fact is that the memployed money unable to find investnent in any paying business is so great that the people-not the great capitalists, but the small owners—are taking it to the Treasury at the rate of from four to five millions week, to lend it to the Government at 4 per cent, paying one-half of 1 per cent premium on the loan. The plethors of money-paper money and gold and silver coin-is wholly unexampled. As we stated the other day, the outstanding paper and coin now in the country is not less than \$820,000,000, and worth in coin \$818,000,000. To claim, with this vast mass of money in sight and subject to immediate use, that there is a scarcity of currency with which to carry on business is confessedly absurd; and yet DAN VOORHEES, and Sam Casy, and the National Fiat knaves repeat the assertion day by day. It is ot because of the scarcity of money that there is a stagnation of business, but because of the absence of demand for the product of labor that renders unemployed money so abundant. If there were a lack of money, interest would rise and it would be in such lemand that no save person would be seeking 4 per cent bonds and paying a premuim for them. If money were scarce, it would command high rates of interest, but money being so greatly in excess of the demand i seeks investment at 4 per cent. Yet at every Fiat-fool meeting the cry is, "Banish the gold and silver; double the amount of paper, and make it irredeemable, and burn the bonds!"

Milwaukee and a "squeeze" in Chicago, were the most successful instances of main-taining a high price by combination that have been known for a long time. In Chi-cago the "bulls" succeeded in running up the price to between \$1.08 and \$1.10, or about the ruling rate in New York without any allowance for freight and other incidental charges, and the Milwaukee "bulls" put on

which settlements will be forced in that city. The Milwaukee "shorts," or those who sold what they could not deliver, were not protected as were their Chicago fellow-sufferers by any anti-corner rules, and hence th higher price and greater squeeze. It would have been an easy matter for the manipulators of the Chicago "squeeze" to run ng the price of spring wheat to a still higher figure than prevailed in Milwaukee, because there was none of the stuff in the market; they were restrained from doing so by the knowledge that they would thus settlement, fall back on the rule, call for a Committee of Arbitration, and finally pay only the legitimate commercial value for shipping purposes, which would be about 99 cents or \$1 a bushel, according to the New York price yesterday. As it is, most of the Chicago "shorts" have settled, and only a very few, if any, will call for a commi and claim the benefits of the anti-corner rule. At the same time, the tender of mixed when (which was very generally made) for spring wheat may let out some of the sellers altogether. It is an old rule of the Board that, whenever winter and spring wheat are mixed, the mixture shall be rated as spring wheat, which is commercially the cheaper. Under a literal construction of this rule a tender of mixed wheat was certainly a tender of spring wheat, and it may be that some of the "squeezed" will claim and secure entire exemption thereby. It was certainly the existence of the anti-corner rule, however, which protected the "bears" in Chicago from more of a squeeze than the "bears" of Milwaukee suffered, and enabled them to scape with comparatively little damage.

In his attempted reply to THE TRIBUNE, In the next place, your charge that we propose issue worthless paper without limit or redempon is utterly and unqualifiedly faise, and you now it, if you know anything about the matter. Notwithstanding this insolent, awaggering enial, the charge is strictly true. Every ma who has paid any attention to the recent plat form of the "Fiat" Conventions and enunciaions of the leaders has read the wild and extrac dinary demands put forth in behalf of unlimite irredeemable "flat" money. Take, for instance the writings of their club-organizer, "Brick' OMBROY, or the harangues of Sam Fiddle-FADDLE CARY, or the letters of the anci PETER COOPER, or the speeches of the profes sional demagogue WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, or the Ohio, New York, Indiana, Missouri, or Chi cago platform of the Fiatists, and the burden of them all is a demand for a paper issue of absolute fiat, irredeemable money, in quantity to replace all the National Bank notes and "buy up" and "burn all the bonds constituting the national debt and then a farther issue of irredeemable "flat" large enough to employ all the idle labor in the United States on a "grand system of public improvements." The Eastern "Nationals" are now also demanding in their platforms and speeches that the Government shall assume the expense of settling the unemployed classes on the public lands, which would cost several hundred millions a year. In the face of the demands for billions upon billions of "flat" issues for those purposes, it requires cheek that would cause an army mule to blush for this man THE TRIBUNE'S statement that the "Nationalists" propose to issue worthless paper, with out limit or redemption, was strictly true, and without shadow of overstatement or exaggera-

The melancholy effects of too much ice-water are beginning to show themselves in the editorial columns of the Cincinnati Commercial. It with pain that we observe the gloomy tenency of Mr. HALSTEAD's remarks in Wednes day's issue, while treating in his custor exhaustive and perspicuous manner of the strong inclination that the American people manifest in favor of anti-republican ideas and usages. Thus, we are eager for hero-worship NAPOLEON out of McCLELLAN before he had fairly taken command of the great army," and now it appears again in the popucry for GRANT. Next to these manifestations of the people's distoyalty fo the simple republican ideas of our fathers, the Commercial sees trouble ahead from the labor gitation, and the notion that has become ment ought to become more paternal, and provide money, land, food, work, and wages for all creation. It is true that all these evils do confront us, and may possibly make us some crouble in the future, but a mountain is never so hard to ascend when you reach its base as it ooks at a long distance off; and so if our concientious and clever contemporary over at Cin anati would forever abandon a beverage that has always disagreed with him, making him gloomy and despondent, and stick to his regu-lar schooner of beer, life would cease to be a not look so absolutely gloomy.

True hope is swift, and dies with swallow's

wings, Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings. And there is no telling just how much hope may do for an editor.

If the Porren Committee could have known what ex Gov. PALMER would testify to before it called him, he would probably never have been summoned to New York. He seems to have en about as candid and unprofitable-and the nore candid the more unprofitable-witness that they have yet had before them, if we exent Mrs. JENES. GOV. PALMER admits that a theoretically free election, such as inte men should make, was impossible the and would be so now." And concerning the

and would be so now." And concerning the Board itself he said:

I found no more partisanship in that Board than I expected to find, and no more than I should find in any State almost in civil war. Two of the members certainly believed that they ought to count TILDEN out at all events. They considered it a war measure,—a moral duty under the circumstances. I had great sympathy for them, and, under the circumstances, I dare say I should have done as they did one as they did.

When we remember that Mr. PALMER was one

of the leading TILDEN visiting statesmen who went down to "see an honest count," It is no wonder that, after such testimony, the Com-mittee promptly adjourned for refreshments. In his blatherskite speech at South Bend, the

Tall Sycamore of the Wabash put on his glasses, and he looked and he looked, but could see nothing good. "In whatever direction you view the political field," sobbed the pathetic DANIEL, "you find absolutely nothing offered by the Republican party calculated to promote the general welfare." But, DANIEL, you did not "look" in the right direction. You ought to have gazed upon the work of the Democracy hat have had control of the popular bran Congress for three years past, and you would have congress for three years past, and you would have seen how they have blessed the country with an army without funds to render it efficient, an Indian service without money, deficiency bills to the amount of \$22,000,000, and last, but not least, it has "promoted the general welfare by giving us the Porres Committee. For great statesman and political economist, moral and political vision of DANTEL W. Vo. trees is not as clear as it ought to be. It is oblique and badly biurred.

A more egotistical, self-conceited, impudent turbulent blackguard and pestilent fellow comot be found than the California labor eman pater who has just made his appearance Boston. Before he left San Francisco be gas his opinion of some of our public men of t parties, and it was not at all flattering. body cares what such a senseless a. Of Mr. HAYES he said he tho

and "the Cabinet is no better." As for June Sherman, "he is one of the vicrest thieresths country has ever produced," and ought to be hung on general principles, although uses what principles or in accordance will what law he proposes to hang ar. Samman he does not stop long enough in his crazy harangues to inform us. "ILDEN he designated as "an unmittigated fraud," and all clared that he could not be elected pound keeper in any decent California town. Congress was "nothing but a boud of frauds," in his opinion, and did not amount to "a hill of hears." "nothing but a band of frauds," in his opinion, and did not amount to "a hill of beaus," except BEN BOTLER, and he, KRANNEY said, "was looming up grandly." It will certainly be a little phenomenal if such a conceited, shallow-pated fool does not get the stuffing taken out of him before he travels very far or does much usiness in the role he has assur

The people of Virginia are determined to test the practicability and efficacy of the whipping-post as a means of reformation. Last week a white woman in one of the interior towns was stripped to the waist and publicly whipped by a egro Constable. An old writer declares that negro Constable. An old writer declares that "whether we are wounded by a madman or a fool, the smart is all the same," and it is probable that the victim felt no more pain under the lash in this case because it was vigorously applied by a person of color than if administered by a white man; but it seems as if it is a banbarous, and inhuman, and degrading practical that is utterly unworthy of our boasted civilization. The Virginians, however, are a chivalrous people, and know what they are about. They claim that it is much better to publicly flog this sorry white trash for minor offenses than it is to sorry white trash for minor offenses than it is to put them in jail for a brief period and keep them at the public expense,—so that, besides being a matter of taste, it is also a matter of economy.

That new piece of labor-saving machinery hat was recently invented in San Francisco. DENNIS KEARNBY by name, is as noted for his profamity as he is for his oratorical and Social-istic accomplishments. A San Francisco re-porter had the extreme felicity of hearing porter had the extreme felicity of hearing KBARNEY blaspheme for a few minutes during an interview with the celebrated reformer (hand he assures us that the fellow's "oaths are the most expressive the language can afforn." Possibly KBARNEY intends to open an evening school in Boston on the Kindergarten plan, is which he will collect the children of those poor them how to swear at their richer neighbors. valve to train up the young people in the art of cursing the capitalists and all others who an better off than themselves in this world's goods; and in this KRARNEY seems to be a competent

TRIBUNE bring the unwelcome intelligence that the Grand Lodge of Masons for Wisconsin is likely to lose a large amount through the defalcation of its Treasurer, the Hon. W. I HINER, who has recently been forced through bankruptcy. Mr. HINER has been somewhat conspicuous in Wisconsin politics for man conspicuous nerved as State Senator, Pre-dent pro tem. of the Senate, and at one time was a conspicuous candidate for the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticks. He was engaged in the foundry business and was quite successful for many years until the panic came, when his trade declined to an exent involving the bankruptcy of the once proerous and wealthy firm. The amount n the loss of the Lodge is about \$13,000. Gas BOUCK, member of Congress from the C District, is on Mr. HINER's official bond.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE actually believes that eighty-eight cents in silver has as much purchasing power as a deliar in gold. At all events it says as and its assection is made with an appearance of cador.—Quiacy White.

We suppose the White refers to the remonstrated standard full legal-tender silver deliar of 371½ grains of pure metal. If so, does not the White also "believe that it has as much purchasing nower," in the limited States was as all the second of th chasing power" in the United States "as a gold dollar"? How much less purchasing power than the gold dollar does the Whig believe it is have? Has the Whig any information showin that the standard silver dollar has less purchasing power than the gold dollar? What sind of goods or chattels will the atandard silver dollar purchase less of than the gold dollar Let us have facts instead of speers.

The very latest plan-positively the latest—to get BEN BUTLES into the Gub torial chair of Massachusetts is this: He is to run on an Independent, Labor, Pist, National platform with a left-handed support from the Democrats, who would put up a dum a blind, and then vote for BUTLER. The Heraid sent out its messengers to find out hout this latest scheme was working, and got a very rational answer from ex-Gov. Horario MOUR, who said: "Without giving the subject much thought, I am of the opinion that it would be like BRACONSPIELO'S trick at being too cunning to be wise."

There is another call upon Senator Counting for that "greatest effort of his life," this time from the Now York Graphic. It says that "it is in order for some real statesman to raily the conservative and moneyed interests of the

try against the heresies embodied in the so-called National platform." It adds:

A public man with a head on his shoulders and a tongue in that head could make his mark upon his time by giving the programme of those who will naturally be in opposition to the new movement. It is Roscoz Conkline's chance, Will be take advantage of it?

The Hon. GEORGE W. ALLEN, of Milw is out in a vigorous card saying that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, but that he intends to take the stump in Wisc fall in favor of speedy resumption, hon-money, and the Republican party. That exis broad and sound enough for any honest may to espouse. Mr. Allen is a successful and in telligent merchant, a popular bush and a ready and fluent speaker upon uestions.

The editor of the Lansing (Mich.) Re as been listening to some of San Carr's infi tion harangues and monstrous misstat and has arrived at the following conclus Sam Cany is a blackguard, a liar, a chest, and a heart a Communist. For the last six weeks the wide-mouthed, windy demagogue has been redding his poison among the people of Michigan, as we take him as a specimen of falsehood and unprincipled trickery.

Our New York namesake wants to know "! Bun Butlen wants to make a speech agains the Administration why he doesn't hire a hall rather than inject his attack into the stomach of a categorical question." The reason be does not hire a hall is because BENJANIN is a poor man. He admits that much himself.

The Hon. CHARLES B. HAYS, of Alabama and member of Congress from that State, wants to shoot an editor for simply calling him a liar. Gracious! Is the liberty of the press in that State to be restricted to the narrow limit of being polite to every fellow that happens to worm his way into Congress?

The New Orleans Democrat says the elected to the Louisians Democrate State Convention up to date stand thus: For a Constitutional Convention, 103; against a Convention, 31; unpledged, 43; unknown, 26. There were still 125 delegates from the city and 35 from the country to be elected.

Last Monday, Mr. GRORGE W. CHILDS gave & due dinner-party at his residence at Lou-Branch to Gov. HARTHANPT, of Pesnsylvania

The Madison (Wis.) Journal remarks

The New Orleans Times advises the Cres City people to tay in a supply of ice while it a only \$60 per ton before it rises to \$100.

CRIMINA A Murder of

tional Ch Jersey

Mysterious As Policeman

Awful Crim

Poughkeepsie Arrest and Dis ingly innoce

Clarke, the Great suing His

The Wheeler Trial BLOODY

New York, Aug. 1. man, Richard Harrison in his bed this morning noise, and a pet dog, t proached, was quiet Smith gave the as soon, she says when the other occupa into the bloody body was almost o Elliott's Morgue, whe ination showed that indicted in the breast, the head, one of then The police have not clew to the mur ing. About 11 o'clock not seen alive again murderers. The house is occupied by two fam named McGregor, w they heard no noise when old Mrs. McGreg ing Mrs. Smith cryini "Oh, Mr. McGregor!" son, and he haster closely by the rest police arrived Mrs. & from the other occup one was allowed to see. She was suffering from has long been a victim. lowing as her statement

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My husband and mys
o'clock last night, a select burning on the burse
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We both seemed to
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why I did not keep quiet
This was at about 2 o'cl
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drink of water My hus
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asleep instantly, and,
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I sprang to my
that a bloody towel had
way been thrown over my
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husband-lay, saw a sight nustand-lay, saw a siring yeins. A pillow san my husband's face, and the sanched the pillow off, whusband's face. The cried for nelpy hose.

Whoever murdered sequainted with the position in the bed was position in the bed was the striking of a heav ant's right hand. No henter. Scarcely any fastened. There was no entrance to the ce te denied that the Smith is a proper is no charge against her Smith is a proper p
is no charge against her
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that this was the est changed from night to things were not all things were not all he would prefer bet 'Scientifically consider is almost incredible the sufficient chloroform ha render her insensible abould have been awak tact of something cold later, and no record apsurprised out of an analy surprised out of an analy ing out of bed in rull p In Jersey City it is gwas a woman in the cas

WOMEN UNS New York, Aug. 1. Poughkeepsie says: citement to-lay in Mi Julius Millai, of th at Dr. Hasbrough night of July arrest was known, the derision, and hastened had a hearing. The ar by a detective from the neighborhood of the Post-Office, some Dr. Hasbrouck and pe "That man resembles the parlor Fourth strength of this Dr. prisoner had a first witness was M lors of the Dr. Miliai was the mi the night of the apprisoner's counsel, on the ground the been produced ablempt had been made an argument followed developed that the patterns argument for the followed developed that the patterns are the followed developed the followed devel

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Mr. GRORGE W. CHILDS gave a Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS gave y at his residence at Long Habrhanpt, of Pennsylvania-of distinguished politicians and resent, among them Gov. The rk, and Horace Whitz, of this

(Wis.) Journal remarks that eal tropical exuberance in lying, caso Times reporter will carry

ans Times advises the Crescent y in a supply of ice while it is before it rises to \$100.

CRIMINAL NEWS A Murder of the Most Sensa tional Character in Jersey City. Mysterious Assassination of

Policeman While in His Bed. His Hysterical Wife Awakes with a Bloody Towel Over Her

The Awful Crime Perpetrated near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Fourth of July.

Pace.

Arrest and Discharge of a Seemngly Innocent Gentleman Yesterday. the Great Land-Owner, Pur-

suing His Incendiary Enemies.

The Wheeler Trial at Milwaukee-Murder and Suicide in San Francisco.

BLOODY MURDER. BLOODY MURDER.

Special Distract to The Tribuna.

New York, Aug. 1.—A Jersey City policemen, Richard Harrison Smith, was found dead in his bed this morning, murdered, and his body terrilly mutilated. His wife says she slept by his side all night, alleges that she heard no noise and a pet dog, which was in the room and appet dog, which was in the room and noise and a pet dog, which was in the room and
was noted for barking whenever a stranger approached, was quiet until morning. Mrs.
smith gave the alarm about 4 o'clock,
is soon, she says, as she woke, and,
when the other occupants of the house hurried
into the bloody apartment, the policeman's
body was almost cold. Mrs. Smith was put under arrest, and her husband's body taken to lliot's Morgue, where a post mortem exam-ation showed that fifteen wounds had been ficied in the herent, and they he police have not yet secured the slightest clew to the murderer. Smith was appointed a patrolinan in February last. Wednesday night he attended the Police Commissioners' meet-ing. About II o'clock he went home, and was ing. About II e'elock he went home, and was not seen aire again save by his wife and the nurderer. The house in which Smith lived is occupied by two families, Smith and his wife living alone in the first story, and a family

is occupied by two families, Smith and his wife living alone in the first story, and a family named McGregor, with one male boarder, in the second story. These persons say they heard no noise until about 4 o'clock, when old Mrs. McGregor was aroused by hearing Mrs. Smith erying, "My God! My God!" "Oh Mr. McGregor!" The old ladw woke her son, and he hastened down-stairs, followed closely by the rest of the family. When the police arrived Mrs. Smith was at once isolated from the other occupants of the house, and no one was allowed to see her throughout the day. She was suffering from hysterica, to which she has long been a victim. The police give the following as her statement:

My husband and myself retired at about 11 o'clock last night, a small lamp, as usual, being left burning on the bureau. My husband hung his eithes on a chair, on his side of the bod, nearest the parior, and I did the same on my side. We both seemed to be restless. I got up teveral times, and he asked, me why lidd not keep quelet and let him go to siecp. This was at about 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock, still being insole to sleep soundly, I got up to get a drink of water. My husband was sleeping soundly at that time. When I arain got into bed I feli something cold on my hand and face. I sprang to my feet and found that abloody towel had in some nunccountable was been thrown over my face. I recognized the mail of coloroform, and, turning to where my husband say, saw a sight that curdied the blood in my reha. A pillow saturated with blood covered my husband's face. Then I ran out of the room and cried for help.

Wasever murdered Smith must have been acqualuted with the premises. Mr. Smith's

wheeleast stace. Then I ran ont of the room and cried for help.

Wheever murdered Smith must have been acquainted with the premises. Mr. Smith's position in the bed was extremely favorable for the striking of a heavy blow with the assall-an's right hand. No house could be easier to enter. Scarcely any of the windows were fastened. There was not even a door to the entrance to the celiar. It can hardly be denied that the holding of Mrs. Smith is a proper procedure, but there is no charge against her. No one suspects her of committing the murder herself. The blows were given with too much force and precision for a woman of her size and weight to have indicted them. Besides, scarcely any one would believe that a wife would thus mutilate her can hasband. One or two of the blows, perhaps the first one struck, would have ended the unfortunate man's life. There is every indication of hatred, and a find determination to leave no possible chance of recovery, although it is not known that the man had an enemy in the world. He was poullar with all his associates. One of the theories advanced is that a man who formerly boarded with Smith and his wife is the assassin. He was slormerly their landlord, and took his rent in board. It is said, also, that the man's attentions aroused the husband's jealousy, and that this was the ceuse of his asking to be changed from night to day duty, saying that thange were not all right at home, and he would prefer being at home at night. "Scientifically considered," the Times says, "it is almost incredible, that a woman, to whom sufficient chloroform had been administered to render the remeasable during such a tragetly, should have been awakened by the mere contact of something cold less that the remeasable to read the something cold less that there were contact of something cold less that the remeasable. sufficient chloroform had been administered to render her insensible during such a tragedy, should have been awakened by the mere contact of something cold less than twenty minutes later, and no record appears of a person being surprised out of an anesthetic sleep and springing out of bed in rull possession of the senses. In Jersey City it is generally held that there was a woman in the case."

WOMEN UNSAFE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 1.—A Times special from Pounkeepsie says: There has been much excitement to-lay in Milton over the arrest of Dr. Julius Millai, of that place, charged with committing the assault on Miss Henser Dr. Hasbrouck's house on the hight of July 4. When Millia's arress was known, the villagers treated it with derision and hastened to suit the same of the same of the same was known, the villagers treated it with derision and hastened to suit the same of th derision, and hastened to acquit him before he had a hearing. The arrest was brought about by a detective from New York, who has been in the neighborhood of Milton three weeks. Last Friday evening Miss Henser saw Millal go to the Post-Office, some distance away: She called Dr. Hasbrouck and pointed Millal out, saying: "That man resembles the one who seized me in the sarior Fourth of July night. On the Brength of this Dr. Millal was arrested. The prisoner had a hearing to-day. The first witness was Miss Henser, whose testimosy was given modestly. She retold the florring the cuttered and the contract of the cuttered and the contract of the cuttered and the contract that mony was given modestly. She retold the story of the outrage, and was convinced that br. Millal was the man who had chased her on he night of the assault. Williams, the prisoner's counsel, moved for discharge, on the ground that no evidence had been produced showing that an attempt had been made to outrage Miss Henser. An arkument followed, in which the fact was developed that the prosecution had no more whoeses, for reasons best known to themselves, and then the Court discharged the prisoner. The arrest of Millai is generally looked upon as a blunder for which somebody should be held accountable. After all the Milton outrage remains a mystery, apparably as far as ever from being cleared up. Dr. Millai has many sympathizers among the people of Milton. He had four or five reputable witnesses ready to prove a complete alibi, but he witnesses ready to prove a complete alibi, but he was not not more than the second to the second t witnesses ready to prove accomplete aibi, but he was set put upon his defense. There seems to be no doubt that, on the night of July 4, he was at home sick with maiarial fever. The story told by Miss Henser is one of the most remarkable on record, and, if true in all its

rticulars, is one deserving all the atparticulars, is one deserving all the attention the police can give it, in order to secure the detection and punishment of the offenders. On the evening of July 4 she left a picnic party and returned alone to Dr. Hastrouck's house. She went to her room, and then, as she says, came down-stairs to the parior, where she sat down at the piano. Her playing was interrupted by the entrance of two persons disguised with masks. She did not scream out or call for nelp, while the men pursued her around a table, until the one described by her in her testimony to-day, seized her and administered chloroform, when she lost consciousness. The pienic party came along soon after and found Miss Henser lying unde upon the floor with her feet against the parlor door. Her clothing was piled up carefully near her, and none of it was missing. She was just recovering consciousness, and became hysterical, begging that her life be taken rather than that she should be dishonored. Every effort was made to trace the supposed assailants, but up to this time no clue beyond that claimed to have been found by the detectives has been obtained.

WHOLESALE INCENDIARISM. WHOLESALE INCENDIARISM.

New York, Aug. 1.—Charles Montanye, on complaint of George Clarke, of Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., was lodged in jail in default of \$25,000 ball in a suit brought by Clarke for \$46,000 damages for property burned by the Montgomery Tenants' Mutual Society, of which Montanye is alleged to have been an active is alleged to have been an active member, between Dec. 29, 1873, and Sept. 1, 1876. Clarke is said to be the largest landowner in this State, owning between 40,000 and 50,000 acres in the Counties of Greene, Dutchess, Oneida, Otsego, and Montgomery.

The affidavit of Clarke sets forth that he be-

The affidavit of Clarke sets forth that he became possessed of lands through a grant by the Colonial Council to William Corry and others. The associates of Corry transferred an undivided molety to George Clarke, ancestor of the present owner. During the anti-rent excitement, from 1846 to 1850, suit was brought, on a petition of the tenants, by the State against Clarke, to vacate his letters patent, on the ground of original fraud in the obtaining of the grant. This suit was decided in Clarke's favor in every court. Clarke's father had let out land in farms of about 200 acres each, upon leases of two lives in being, but not less than thirty-three years, at an annual rental of 12½ cents per acre. These leases began to expire in large numbers about 1870, and new leases were offered to the tenants at increased rates of from 50 cents to \$1.50 and \$2 an acre. This increase met with great opposition from the tenants, and the Montgomery Tenants' Mutual Society was formed.

Fires have constantly occurred up to the pres-

and the Montgomery Tenants' Mutual Society was formed.

Fires have constantly occurred up to the present time, and property worth thousands of dollars has been destroyed, and it is believed the Society still exists, although its movements are conducted with the strictest secrecy. The affidavits of detectives recite conversations had with the people of Charleston Four Corners, and state that on several occasions Montanye admitted to them that the sole object of the Mutual Society was the destruction of Clarke's property. To bind its members the Society had oaths, with the penalty of death for their violation.

THE MILWAUKEE MURDER TRIAL Special Disputch to The Tribune,
MILWAUKER, Aug. 1.—In the Wheeler-Henderer murder trial to-day, Russel Wheeler, the
defendant, was placed on the witness-stand, and his testimony was a thrillingly dramatic narration of the events which preceded and accompanied the shooting of Henderer on the 26th of June. He was listened to with breath-less interest by the crowded court-room, and the scene was unusually impressive, the general result being doubtless favorable to the theory of the defense—that the homicide was committed in self-defense. Wheeler explained to the jury the minute details of occurrences on the tragical morning, from the time he left his gambling-rooms with his night's winnings—one hand on his roll of greenbacks in one pocket, and the other hand on his pistol in another receiver. As he said it was preciously his constern hand on his roll of greenbacks in one pocket, and the other hand on his pistod in another pocket, as he said it was notoriously his custom, in going home after a heavy blay with money on his person. He said he wanted all to know especially night-loungers, that he was armed for self-protection. He related with almost painful minuteness the particulars of the two encounters with the Henderer party, first at Marble Hall, then at the Newhall House saloon, and each step, word of conversation, insuit, and threat of Henderer, till the fatal shot was fred, and he went to police headquarters, told what had occurred, and surrendered as a prisoner. A number of witnesses were sworn as to his peaceable and lawabiding disposition, and the testimony for the defense closed. There was no rebutting testimony for the prosecution, and District-Attorney Thompson will argue the cause before the fury in the morning. He will be followed by Orton and Ebbitts for the defense, and will then close the case, which will probably go to the jury Saturday morning.

Home, Brown Co., Aug. 1.—Two thirds of the sand average crop.

Marsmall, Dane Co., Aug. 1.—Two thirds of the same cut. The damage to the crop wint ostack. Farmers are in low spirits.

Baraboo, Sauk Co., Aug. 1.—In the prairie portion of this county spiring wheat will yield about one-fourth of a crop. In the timber, a full crop, Winter wheat is being threshed. We hear of large yields—forty, forty-five, and fifty bushels.

Hidden Allie of the went of the two encounters with the Henderer party, first at Marble Hall, then at the Newhall House saloon, and the went to police headquarters, told what had occurred, and surrendered as a prisage to the crop into stack. Farmers are in low spirits.

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SHARP ONES IN LIMBO.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—Dobson, alias Joe Parish, alias Sesiskin Joe, hailing from Chicago, was arrested here yesterday for attempting to rob a passenger on the Union Pacific transfer train. This morning he was discharged on this complaint, but was immediately rearrested on a complaint charging him with having been one of a gang who robbed Eigutter's jewelry store here a year ago. The complaint was made at the instance of "Doc" Felker. a detective from Chicago, who recently arrested one Carroll there for being concerned in the same robbery. Felker happened to be here getting some affidavits in regard to Carroll's case. Parish has owned up everything, giving himself and partners utterly away. Parish had in his possession a gold watch which was found to have been stolen from George N. Clarton last Friday night, in a sleeping-car this side of St. Louis, and it is thought that Parish is one of the two men who robbed the sleeper on the Chicago & Rock Island Hailroad some weeks ago.

MURDERED IN THE WOODS. St. Louis, Aug. 1.-A special to the Globe-Dem ocrat from Alton, Iil., says the dead bodies of a mulatto woman named Belle Debean, and her child, 4 years old, were found in a cabin in the woods, about three miles from the city, to day, with the brains of both beaten out. An old colored man, Tom Bates, the woman's step-father, and a white man named William White were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, but at last accounts there seemed to be no direct evidence that either of the persons was guilty of the crime.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 .- This afternoon Henry Droge, a German groceryman, shot and killed his wife at his residence, and in the presence of his sister and her husband, with whom Mrs. Droge had taken her residence on account of Droge's intemperate habits. Droge, after killing his wife, blew his own brains out. The act is due to Mrs. Droge's refusal to return to her husband. The murdered woman was an American, the mother of three young children.

TRAMPS ON TRIAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 1.—The examination of Fred Pearce and John Hurley, two tramps, arrested for throwing a train from the track on the Northwestern Road, June 28, commenced

to-day. The testimony is pretty conclusive against them, and they will probably be held over to the Circuit Court. Hurley conducts his own defense, and cross-examines witnesses with the acuteness of the traditional Philadelphia JAIL-BREAK. Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 1.—Seven of the worst cases in the jail at Marion broke out last night by sawing of the

worst cases in the lain to part with instru-ments banded them, it is supposed, by confed-erates outside. They are still at large. FATAL QUARBEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—William Mitchell and John Stevenson, dock idlers, quarreled yesterday in a saloon on Callowhill, and Stevenson was killed.

SUICIDE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. I.—The most searching inquiry into the facts connected with the suicide of George Relley in this city last night fails to throw any light upon the affair, and it is as much of a market. throw any light upon the affair, and it is as much of a mystery as ever. Kelley displayed remarkable nerve. After adjusting the noose he swung off, held his hands firmly by his side, and even drew up his feet to keep them from touching the floor. He could easily have repovered himself had he shown any disposition to faiter in his purpose. A further examination of

his effects brought to light \$35 in money and two more watches, making three in all. The body was sent to-day to Richmond, Ind., in accordance with the directions of his friends.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Burlingron, Ia., Aug. 1.—William Johnson, a Swede living about four miles south of this city, about 4 colock this afternoon, in the absence of his wife and daughter, drew a razor across his throat, killing himself almost instantly. Hard luck, caused by hard drinking, was the cause.

THE CROPS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
NORTH LIBERTY, JOHNSON CO., Aug. 1.—Spring

HOME, Brown Co., Aug. 1 .- All grain badly lodged. Spring wheat injured by rust and excessive heat. Fifty per cent will not be cut. Have ninety acres. Will not cut sixty-five Have hinery acres. Will not cut sixty-five acres. Average in this vicinity will not be over six oushels. Quality will be poor.

Kanditohi, Kandiyohi Co., Aug. 1.—One fourth of the wheat harvested. Down and tangied. Crop a poor one. Damaged 50 per cent by rust, lodging, and blight. Will be stacked. Every body who can will hold their wheat. wheat. There is no such crop in the country as some papers state. It is scarcely possible to find a single head without shrunken, imperfect kernels in it.

find a single bead without sprunken, imperiect kernels in it.

Henser, Nobles Co., Aug. 1.—Wheat in this county will be less than half a crop. Damaged by rust first, and then by heavy rains and hot weather. Wheat dead-ripe, and fields so wet that we cannot do any harvesting or run our machines. Oats are promising well. None cut. We are all feeling blue.

WACONIA. Carver Co.. Aug. 1.—Barley in stack. Dark color. Spring wheat and oats half cut. Where the wheat is lodged it will not pay for cutting. Good portion of the crop in this condition. Have nad three days of continuous rain.

YELLOW FEVER. New OBLEANS, La., Aug. 1 .- The Board of Health reports twenty-four new cases and seven leaths for the past twenty-four hours. MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—The quarantine against freight and travelers from New Orleans and

Vicksburg is being rigidly enforced, freight by rail being detained ten days at White Haven, Miss., and by river at President's Island quarantine. At a meeting of the Board of Health the fol-At a meeting of the Board of Health the fol-lowing action was taken:

Resolved, That the health officers be empowered to employ three agents to act as detectives at Grenada. Miss., Grand Junction and Milan Tenn., to notify all passengers coming from New Orleans that they will not be permitted to enter the City of Memphis.

that they will not be permitted to enter the City of Membhis.

Resolved. That no passengers or bagyage from New Orleans or Vicksburg by steamboat or rail will be permitted to enter the City of Memphis until further notice.

CINCINATI, Aug. 1.—A negro died at the hospital to-day from yellow fever, and a man from New Orleans was sent to the hospital for treatment for the same disease. The colored man that died had but recently arrived from New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Kv., Aug. 1.—Fondy Carroll, a stoker on the steamer Mary Houston, a New Orleans packet, arrived a week ago sick in New Albany, and with a pronounced case of yellow fever, is recovering under treatment. The steamer has been fumigated.

Special Diapatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Yesterday and to-day have been very hot days. Three or four cases of sunstroke and overheat have been reported, but no fatalities. Quarantine regulations are peing very rigidly enforced here on all boats and trains from the South.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CAIRO, Ill., July 1.—Dr. C. H. Thompson, omeopathic physician of this city, was found dead in his office last night. It is supposed that he died principally of want. He came to this city from Cedar Rapids, ia., some time to this city from Cedar Rapids, Ia., some time last year. A Dr. McCrea accompanied him, and they commenced practice together. Business did not flourish, and McCrea went away more than six months ago. Since that time Dr. Thompson has eked out a subsistence. No inquest was held that I can hear of.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

BLOOMINOTOS, II., Aux. I.—Oliver March, an old and very wealthy citizen of Bloomington, died to-day, in his 50th, year. He came to Illinois in 1851, reading all of the time in this city, where he succeeded in accommining a princely fortune by a life of the strictest economy. He was never married.

Pandora's Box brought a multitude of ills upon humanity, so saith the ancients; but a bottle of Sozodont is a well-spring of joy in the family. It refreshes the invalid by cleaning his mouth, and the the belle

SPORTING MATTERS.

The New Chicago Race-Course Rapidly Approaching Completion.

Edwin Forrest the Winner of the 2:24 Purse at Buffale in Three Past Heats.

THE CROPS,
19WA.

Some Lorset, Johnson Co. Aug. 1.—Spring when will be over high cross, Johnson Co. Aug. 1.—Spring when will be over high cross, Johnson Co. Aug. 1.—Spring when will be over high cross, Johnson Co. Aug. 1.—Spring when will be over high cross, Johnson Co. Aug. 1.—Spring when will be over high cross, Johnson Co. Aug. 1.—Spring when will be a post of the company of

BUPPALO. BUFFALO DRIVING PARK, Aug. 1.—Following is a summary of to-day's race: Two-twenty-four class, purse \$1,800: Edwin Forrest..... Edward ick Wright .. Trampoline, Goldfinder, Schuyler, and Mambrino kate drawn.

Time Quarter, 35½; 36½; 37. Half, 1:01½;
1:10½; 1:11. Mile, 2:20; 2:20½; 2:20½.

Following is the summary as far as contested for the 2:28 class purse, \$1,200, divided:

1:08%; mile, 2:18, 2:18, 2:17%.

PROPRETSTOWN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus.

PROPRETSTOWN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus.

PROPRETSTOWN, Ill., Aug. 1.—Entries for the fourth annual meeting of the Prophetstown Driving Park are very large—over eighty entries in the nine classes. Among them are the noted horses, Mazomanic, Monroe Chief, Lady Turpin, Modoc, Mountain Quail, Loafer, Rose of Washington, and Amboy. The track is in fine condition, and the prospects are that the most successful meeting ever held here will take place on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of August.

POSTPONED.

August.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The races have been postponed till to-morrow, owing to the

BASE-BALL.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1 .- The Circinus Providence game was postponed on account of the weather. CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.-Forest City, 2; Indian

apolis, 4.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 1.—Forest Citys, of Rockford, 25; Mutuals, of Chicago, 5.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Bostons, 3; Milwaukees, 2 apolis, 4.

CRICKET. DETROIT VS. GERMANTOWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Peninsula Club, of Detroit, and Germantown Club began to-day a two-days' game of cricket. The soft ground was against effective bowling. The Germantown Club, first at bat, scored 105 runs, Brewster making 57. The first inning of the Peuinsulars netted 55 runs, with three wickets down, Francis contributing 23, after being missed at 8.

OTHER SPORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Capt. Nadeau, of the Shoe-wae-cac-mettes, says of the probability of the crew appearing at the Passaic (N. J.) regatta: "The whole matter is still undecided, and we scarcely know what to do. One thing is pretty certain, we shall go home first, whethe we agree to row in the Passaic regatta or not We have now been absent for two months, and, of course, we desire to get back again to our of course, we desire to get back again to our homes. Then, sgain, it is not very easy for us to row in a regatta, even if we made up our minds to return for the purpose. Our boat was all smashed to pieces, and it will be necessary to get a new one. This, and the necessity of going so far from here as Mouroe, Mich., makes it very unlikely that we shall be back for the 17th of August."

NEW BALL-SAME.

of Aurust."

A NEW BALL-SAME.

Emil Kinst, introducer of a ball-game which he describes as the national game of France, gave a private exhibition at White Stocking Park yesterday, the professional ball-players taking part. It is a sort of brother-in-law to hand-ball or rackets, and a cousin to pallone. The ball is about the size of an English walsut, and it is struck with the hand, protected by a

sort of rawhide cup which forms the inside of a glove. The shape of the ground is best described by saying that it yesterday took in the whole of the catcher's path and a triangle formed by running a line from first to third bases. The pitcher delivers the ball from the same point as in base-ball, and is backed by five fielders. Five batters stand in the ground back of the home-plate and sudeavor to ait the ball, when pitched, out of reach of the other five meu. There are some minutia of acoring which it is not necessary to describe. The exhibition yesterday was quite a success.

BAILROADS.

Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad in the Ashland Block yesterday. The principal business done was the perfecting of the action taken at the general meeting the day previous. An effort was made to rescind the order for the abolition of the Palmer House and Grana Paelife Hotel ticket offices. Mr. Drake, of the latter place, offered to charge no rent if the office were con-tinued. Yet it was finally resolved to stand by the first action, and do away with the offices, as they were a useless expense. The live-stock business was also brought up and discussed at some length, but it was finally decided to leave this matter in statu quo, and

discussed at some length, but it was finally decided to leave this matter in statu quo, and make no changes in the rates on this article until the meeting of General Managers, which will be held at Long Branch on the 7th. A strong effort will be made at this meeting to get rid of the "Eveners," but the indications are that they will not be seriously interfered with so long as Vanderbit and Scott can dictatch policy of the Eastern roads, the Eveners' Ring being entirely in their favor, having been gotten up for their special benefit.

The question of forming another east-bound pool was also left to the meeting at Long Branch on the 7th. Mr. J. N. McCullongut stated to a Thibuns reporter yesterday afternoon that he was confident that another pool would be formed. Without such an arrangement the work done yesterday and the day before would be wasted, as the rates made could not be maintainen any length of time. It was also decided at yesterday's meeting to take wool from second and place it into third class, and broom-corn, which heretofore was third class, actual weight, was made 15 cents over fourth class.

over fourth class.

Mesers. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, H. B. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central Railroad, and most other prominent railroad officials who have been in the city, left for their respective homes last A RAILROAD TRIUMPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Mil.WAUKER, Wis., Aug. 1.—In the important case of Srecter vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which is a suit under the late Potter law of this State to recover three times the amount of overcharge above legal rates for the transportation of lumber from Fond du Lac to Oconomowoc, where the plaintiff resides and was doing business as a lumber-merchant, the State Supreme Court. on appeal from the Waukesha Circuit, decide finally that in a suit for such damages, after the repeal of the law fixing such rates, the plaintiff cannot of the law fixing such rates, the plaintiff cannot recover, the saving clause of the repealing act (the Vance Railroad law, so called) being insufficient in its language to preserve the rights of the plaintiff under the law. Neither can the plaintiff, without an amendment to his complaint, recover, as in a common law action, for the simple excess of such overcharges above reasonable rates. This decision sweeps away all the civil cases for damages pending against the railroad companies for violations of the Potter law in overcharges for freight and passenger fares. The criminal prosecutions against the companies and their officers and employes for violations of the law wars all dismissed at the last term of Court. In regard to civil suits to recover the amount of overand employers for vicense to the amount of over-dismissed at the last term of Court. In regard to civil suits to recover the amount of over-charges, however, the Supreme Court, in the Streeter case, significantlysays: "Whether the common law action was suspended by the sub-stitute of the statute; whether the repeal of the statute restored that action in cases which had occurred under the statute; whether an action founded on the statute can be changed by amendment to the common law action, and whether the rates fixed by statute would then be taken for reasonable rates—not decided." A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

There are probably no railroad men in this city who have suffered worse afflictions during the last four years than Messrs, Joseph F. and Horace Tucker; the former General Traffic Manager, and the latter General Freight Agent, of the Illinois Central Railroad. About three years ago they lost their eldest brother, who died in the prime of his life in New Orleans, where he was the General Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Just a year ago yesterday their father died suddenly at his home in Massachusetts. A few weeks ago they just a favorite neuhew, and yesterday they received the sad intelligence that their sister, Mrs. A. H. Hanson, had died, suddenly while on a visit to her old home at Salem, Mass. Mrs. Hanson left here a few weeks ago in full health. Two or three days ago. Mr. A. H. Hanson, her husband, who holds the position of Assistant-General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad in this city, received a dispatch that she was taken seriously sick. He left at

once, but when he reached Albany he found a dispatch that his wife was dead. When the dispatch announcing Mrs. Hanson's death was received here yesterday Mr. Joseph F. Tacker was up in lows. He was informed of the and occurrence, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. He and his brother Horace, accompanied by their aged mother, left here last graning to attend the funeral of their beloved sister.

THE CHICAGO & SOUTHERN.

It is generally known that a tew mooths ago a Mr. Rush purchased the Chicago & Southern Railroad, running from this city to Thorston, at foreclosure sale, on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway. This road intended to use the new acquisition as the Chicago end of its contemplated line to this city. When the road was purchased the Grand Trunk expected to get the Lake Huron Road also, but Vanderolli has applied that scheme since, and therefore the Grand Trunk does not care much for the Chicago & Southern as is can got into the city better over the Baltimore & Ohio. For this reason the Grand Trunk is now making efforts to get and of the property. It claims that the sale is was stated that the road would be turned over free of incumbrance by the lat of June, and this has not been done. Besides, the property-owners along the line new claim that there exists an old agreement by which the road nust run three trains a day, which does not suit the trand Trunk people. The presence of Mr. Beil, General Solicistor of the Grand Trunk Railway, in this city a few days ago, was for the purpose of settling the affair. THE CHICAGO & SOUTHERN.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Bismarck, D. T., Aug. I.—A party of explorers under a military escort, and headed by Gen.
Rosser, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, left this morning direct for Fort Keogh. The object is to accertain the value of the Northern Pacific land-grant between the Missouri and the Yellowstone Rivers. The Hod. Dorrillieus Morrison, of Minocapolis, acous panying the party, will report on his return to certain New York capitalists who think of building the road to the Yellowstone and accepting from the Northern Pacific Company 5,000,000 acres of land as their consideration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Freight-Agent Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, says, regarding the increased freight-rates, that the action has been instigated by the action of the insrchants been instigated by the action of the merchants in sending valuable fabrics under the cheap schedule of cotton goods, but that the railroads will make reasonable offers of transportation to merchants who will agree to send all their goods by raif for twelve months. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, will will arrive here Monday, when a consultation will be held on the subject of tariffs.

WORTHINGTON & SIOUX FALLS. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1,—The first train on the Worthington & Sioux Falls Railroad went through to-day. This road gives St. Pani a con-Road, with Sioux Falls, the most promising town in Dakota, with abundant water-power, and in the midst of an agricultural country for the first time opened to trade.

APPOINTED. Special Dimatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Aug. 1.—Charles Hamil ton, clerk of the Railroad and Warehouse Com-mission, was to-day appointed General Superin-tendent of the Springfield & Northwestern Rail-

ITEMS. Mr. James Parker has been appointed Auditor and General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Wiscopsin Central Railroad in place of Mr. A. Pratt, who takes a position on one of Vander-

bilt's roads.

The storm Wednesday night, was very severe at sorte points in filinois on the Himois Central Railroad. At Clinton, fill., the round-house was blown down and a number of engines buried in the debris and considerably damaged. No lives were lost as far as can be learned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Undeniably the biggest card in the show business under a canvas is the exhibition of beautifully-formed and highly-trained horses. Barfully-formed and highly-trained horses. Barnum, with his customary acuteness, concluded that if one trick-horse was an attraction, fourteen would constitute a sensation; and he was right, as is proved by the unabated interest shown by the public in this department of the "Only Greatest," etc. With all the appurtenances of a first-class menagerle, and a circus performance of more than average excellence, the superb collection of stallions is after all the "star" feature of the show. The patronare continues to be immense in spite of the hot weather, 10,000 people a day being about the average attendance. The show remains but two days more, to-day and to-morrow.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED. Special Dispatch to The Tribine.
Sr. Louis, Aug. 1.—The mystery surret the disappearance of George D. Maguire, about the 1st of last April, has been cleared up. A floater found in the river at the foot of L'Esperfloater found in the river at the foot of L'Esperance street a couple of days ago was identified last night as the body of the missing Maguire, or, rather, his clothes were identified as those of Maguire. The body was so badly decemposed that there was little left except the skeleton. Maguire was pretty well known in St. Louis, and belonged to a highly respectable family. Young Maguire himself did not amount to much, however. He was a lawyer, but without practice. He married a Chicago lady several years ago, and she has been living with her parents in Chicago.

THE RECENT ECLIPSE. DENVER, Col., Aug. 1.—The astronomers from Rawlins and other points met here yesterday for the comparison of notes and discussion of their observations. Prof. Watson feels cer-tain he has discovered Vulcan southwest of the sun, about two degrees distant. Prof. Draper succeeded in getting a photograph of the sec-trum of the corona, thus proving that most of the light of the corona is reflected from the sun, and is not due to ignited gas.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Aug. 1.—In the case of Benedict vs. Westover, for libel, on appeal from the Waukesha Circuit, the Supreme Court held watkesna circuit, the Supreme Court and that communications from the agent of a commercial agency are not privileged, and that an action will lie for a signder in such a communication if damage is proved, and if the defendant does not prove the truth of the libel, and that it was published from justifiable motives.

ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE. ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.—The Gaiveston

News' special says a San Antonio special of July
25 announces that Lieut. Kelly, with a detachment of United States cavalry, crossed the Rio
Grande. near the mouth of San Felipe Creek,
to recover stolen stock, on the trail of raiders.

He passed near the town of Los Vacas, where
he was joined by the Alcalde of the town, and
other Mexicans, who assisted in the recovery of
seventeen cattle and one horse. The Mexicans
rendered every possible assistance.

John E. Mahoney, stationkeeper at the Twenty-second Street Police Station, while doing some repairs at his home, No. 1597 Wentworth avenue, fell from a box which he mounted upon two chairs, and broke several ribs besides badly bruising his head and side. Dr. McDonald says the injuries are not dangerous.

At the colored folks' emanetpation flenic at Spring Grove yesterday there were numerous rows, and several shooting and stabbing affrava, but the only one reported is that of the shooting of Thomas Harrison, residing at No. 756 Hubbard street. He was shot in the left leg by some unknown person. Dr. Taylor attended him and extracted the bullet.

At about 7:30 last evening, Thomas Blake LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

him and extracted the bullet.

At about 7:30 last evening, Thomas Blake and Michael Brady went into the saloon of Rudolph Bielefeldt, No. 679 Canal street, and, ordering drinks and cigars, refused to pay for the same. They were ordered out, and refused to go, but the saloon-keeper and his wife put them out. Blake went to his home, No. 21 Burlington street, where Dr. Mead dressed several severe though not dangerous scalp-wounds. Both men were quite badly whipped.

At 11:30 last night John Gaffagher, bearding at Peter Meyer's boarding-house at the corner of Archer avenue and Murray street, was shot in the left shoulder by Meyer, who had refused to affow him to take out the trunk, owing to a dispute as to the payment of a board bill. The wounded man was removed to No. 613 Twenty-fifth street, and was attended by Dr. Byford, who says the wound is not as all dangerous. Peter Meyer was locked up in the Deering-Street Staton, charged with an assault with intent to kill.

WASHINGTON.

Work Laid Out by the Auditor of Railroad Accounts.

The New Functionary Likely to Meet with a Determined Opposition,

Decrease in the National Debt During the Month of July, \$206,307.

RAILBOAD ACCOUNTS.

WHAT THE NEW AUDITOR IS ABOUT.

Abectal Dispotch to The Tribun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Very active WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Very active work is in process at the Interior Department in the office of Mr. French, the new Auditor of Bailroad Accounts. He has forty-four railroads to deal with and has sent to all these companies blank forms requiring all the information from their books which can be of value to the Department. Among the items called for in these blanks are a list of stockholders, receipts for a number of severe book.

blanks are a list of stockholders, receipts for a number of years back, from way passengers, through passengers, and from freight, and a statement in detail of all investments of other roads, and a full statement in regard to the disposition of the carnings. The flowerment, to its settlement of accounts with these roads, intends to treat invested earnings as so much cash on hand, and several of the railroad companies have already signified their intention to take lissue with the Government upon this point.

Another call is to be made on the roads to furnish the Auditor an exact copy of the balance sheets furnished them of the credit and debit side of their books at given times. Io he determined by the Auditor here, It is said the railroads will also contest the right to call for this information. It is also understood that the Central Paulie intends to contest the constitutionality of the act under which the Auditing Bureau is organized.

THE TREASURY. THE NATIONAL DEST. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The public ebt statement is as follows:

Total coin bonds. 14.000.000 1, 705, 617, 900
Matured debt. 2.000.000 1, 705, 617, 900
Matured debt. 2.000.000 1, 705, 205
Certificates of deposit. 51, 207, 600
Frantional currency. 16, 455, 300
Coin and silver certificates. 45, 611, 120 Total without interest...... 8 400,000,01

Total debt.... Total interest. Cash in Tressury: ... 82, 178, 717, 451 26, 170, 243 Cota. \$307,007,853
Cotrempy Coursesy beld for redemption of fractional currency. Special deposits held for redempition of certificates
of disposits. \$1,200,000 Total in Treasury.....

Debt loss cash in the Tressury. 82 035, 200 524
Decrease during July
Bounds issued to the Facine Hallroad Companies, interest payable in hawrundered accrued and not yet paid 197
Principal outstanding 64 923, 512
Interest accrued and not yet paid 197
Interest a CONDITION OF THE TREASURY Following is a comparison of the con-the Treasury Aug. 1, 1877 and 1878:

Currency 1877. 1878. 1878. Special fund for the redemption of fractional 8,180,818 10,000,000 deposit.
Com.
Cotn.
Cotn \$5, 496, 000 \$1, 200, 000 07, 803, 995 207, 607, 852 87, 807, 300 45, 631, 030 161, 376, 929 8, 263, 650 12.714,000 0,994,708

839, 004, 230 846, 681, 016

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SILVER DOLLARS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Although the subscriptions of National Banks to the new silver dollars under the late Treasury circular amount to about a million and a quarter, of those supplied the greater proportion have come back immediately upon the Government, and as a net result of the last three weeks' operations the Treasury has succeeded in putoperations the Treasury has succeeded in put-ting out 33,000 of the silver dollars in axcess of hose which have returned upon its bands.

those which have returned upon its hands.

DISCHARGED.

George Butler was to-day discharged by Judge Humphreys, of the District Court, after a hearing upon the writ of habeas corpus issued yesterday. The Judge holds that the commitment below was informal, and therefore void.

DIED.

The Hon. Waldemar Bodisco, Consul-General of Russia at New York, died last night at Jordan, Alum Springs, Va. He was a nephew of Baron Bodisco, long Russian Minister in this city.

Baron Bodisco, long Russian Minister in this city.

THE VALENTINE SCRIP CASE.

It is stated at the Interior Department that the decision in the Valentine scrip case cannot be reached for a month or more. It will take two or three weeks for the Scoretary to examine the documents presented in the case, which are very voluminous.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINET SECGLING.

In view of the rush of Americans to Europe, the Treasury Department is taking vigorous measures looking to the inspection of baggage upon their return. New circulars have been issued to Collectors of Customs directing unusual vigilance in insisting that the laws and regulations of the Department shall be rigorously executed. Wite these circulars is full text of articles which tourists can bring free of duty is published for the information of all officers of customs, which passengers arriving are required to examine and then make over all dutishless with the continued in their baggage. It is expected that when the sutumn returns from the tourists arriving come in, that they will show a very marked increase in the duties collected from this source.

The President has appointed Henry C. Liun, of Kaness, Agent for the Indians of the Crow Agency.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Use " Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cares dysentery and di-arrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts DABAGED GOODS.

GREAT SALE GOODS DAMAGED

BY WATER,

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts., AND in North Side Dry Goods House North Clark & Erie-sts.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Business Outlook Good, with Firm Feeling.

Money Plenty, with Discounts at Former Rates.

A Moderately Active Business Trans acted in Grain and Provisions.

Prices Generally Lower on Spot Grain, but Stronger on Futures.

FINANCIAL.

In the general money market of the city there is nothing new to report. Now that the "wheat corset" is passed, business will doubtless move on smoothly for several weeks to come. Rather corser" is passed, business will doubtless move on smoothly for several weeks to come. Rather more is doing as the season advances, and with the faverable reports in regard to the crops from nearly all the vast fertile country which finds its market in this city, a firm and even a buoyant feeling is manifested in financial and business circles generally. On the last of September the repeal of the Bankrupt law goes into effect, and doubtless the courts will be very busy during the mosth; but with all that may go through—and there may yet be notable cases which nobody has thought of—the conviction is general that the worst is over. The business public are ready to charge off their losses and to begin anew on a substantial basis. That such a basis exists in our large crope, in the marked improvement among the productive industries of the country, and in the rigid economy which the hard times have forced our people to practice, there cannot be a particle of doubt. Let, then, the watchword be, "Courage! onward!" cautiously, of course, but "Onward!"

It remains to repeat quotations, viz.: bank discounts, 6/2010 per cent, 8 being the usual figure. Calliand short time loans, 4/26 per cent, and even 3 per cent not refused by some of the banks.

cent not refused by some of the banks. to be seen that the serious serious and see where made it 25c premium per \$1,000 between banks, but owards the close sellers held it firm at 50c, with to takers so far as heard from. Buyers preferred be wait and see what another day will bring forth. The bank clearings were \$4,100,000,—not a very agh figure for the first settlement-day. SILVER.

ation of all THE TRIBUNE ever claimed n favor of the remonstization of silver comes ron San Francisco, where the opponents of the necesure were specially rampant. The Chronicle

measure were specially rampant. The Chrosicle of the 21st says:

The apprehended "silver glut" on the part of the bank rings, pretentiously assumed last winter during the struggle for the remonetization of silver, had no foundation save in imagination. The immense monthly yield of the two bonanzas, added to that of other mines upon the Pacific Slope, wassused with all the effect possible to prevent a return to the double standard. But now, with the stoipage of bonanza dividends and no additional increase of the bullion with other mines, the force of the argument against silver remonetization is thought to be apparent by the supporters of the measure. That the argument is without foundation under any consideration of silver production they now claim to be more than ever positive. With the remarkable development and expansion of the arts wherein this metal is utilized in the production of the beautiful as well as useful, together with the constantly increasing demand for the purposes of coinage and export, there is no probable possibility of overproduction or glut in any sphere of its use.

GOLD PRODUCT.

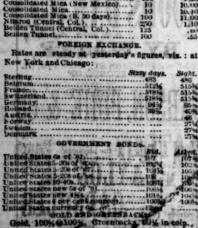
GOLD PRODUCT. The Chronicle adds these important facts in regard to the gold deposits and product of Califor

a: And now, with the relative decrease of silver, he sublic eye is again being turned toward on old production and its future possibilities. At no me in the history of the State during the last fif-cen years have our gold mines been attracting so And now, with the relative decrease of silver, the sublic eye is again being turned toward our gold production and its future possibilities. At no time in the history of the State during the last fifteen years have our rold mines been attracting so much attention as at the present moment. Capital is now brought to see that with the improvements in mining machinery, and with the methods and skill of mining, extremely low-grade gold ores can be ploftably worked. Demonstrations in all our successful mining districts clearly show/khat ores yielding but \$6 per ton can be made to yield better profils than the best wheat lands in the State. So complete is the present system of milling, that with water as a motor reduction can be effected at as low figures as 65c per ton. Of course to this must be added the costs of mining. But with the use of the Burleigh drill and giant-powder the ores are mined with the greatest facility and randity, so that with water and an abundance of material, \$6, ore can be made to pay handsome profits. With these important facts before us. It is not difficult to see that we have resources at hand which can be made to yieldsums of wealth almost incomputable. Our gold-fields form a very large portion of the entire area of the State, and in fact of the whole slope west of the Sierra Nevadas. Commencing at the summit of these mountains, a belt mearly forty miles in width runs their entire length. And this is not all. The gold product of Montann and loaho is steadily on the increase. There, as with us, the resources of this metal are practically illimitable. Centuries upon centuries must elaps before the thought of exhanstion can be entertained. Indeed, it is a question, with certain facts before us, whether it is within the range of human possibility to ever reach the limit of yield in our gold-quartz mines. In every case nearly it is found that with depth the percentage of vine of ores increases.

NETHODS OF COUNTERPETITING SILVER COIN.

**A silver piece passes current so long as the imprint

terday's sales were as follows: eek No Farther (Black Hills)....



y Railway (South Side)...... y Railway (West Side)..... y Railway (North Side) ex. div... leago Gaelight and Coke Compan

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Gold steady at 100%.
Carrying rates, 1. Borrowing rates, %, 1, and

rnments were generally steady.

Railroad bonds were dull. State securities were quiet.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks were weak and lower, with the chief depression in the Granger shares, which declined % and 4% for the day, the general list failing of % and 1%, the latter Western Union. There were spasmodic rallies during the day, but at the close the market was generally weak. There were no reasons assigned for the further decline. Transactions were 223,900 shares, of which 20,900 were Eric, 33,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Wabash, 38,-000 Nor-hwestern common, 28,000 preferred, 41. 00 Nor-hwestern common, 29,000 preferred, 41,-00 St. Paul common, 20,000 preferred, 14,000 ackawanna, 2,600 Michigan Central, 3,000 nion Pacific, 3,000 Ohios, and 9,000 Western

Lackawanna, 2,600 Michigan Central, 3,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 Ohios, and 9,000 Western Union.

Money market casy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2% 623%.

Customs receipts, \$3399,000.

The Aasistant Treasurer disbursed \$519,000.

Clearings, \$7,000,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482.

Sight exchange on New York, 485%.

Bar silver here, 115% in greenbacks and 114% in gold. Silver coin. % 61% per cent discount.

60vernmanns.

60ver

SAN PRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1. —Following we closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha. 11. Hale & Norcross.

Aliza. 545 Justice.

Beicher. 456 Justice.

Beicher. 456 Justice.

Best & Belcher. 1456 Kentuck

Builion. 556 Leopard

Caledonia. 256 Mexican.

California. 956 Northera Beile.

Consolidated Virginia. 556 Overman.

Consolidated Virginia. 556 Sierra Nevada.

Kureka Consolidated.

Ziv. Hever Hill.

Ziv. He

New ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, Aug. 1.—Gold, %@%.
(c premium; sterling, 484%.

%c premium; sterling, 484%.

LONDÓN, Aug. 1.—Consols, 94 13-16; account, 95 11-16.

American Securities—Hilinois Central, 86%; Pennsylvania Central, 33%; Reading, 19%; Erie, 18%; preferred, 34%.

United States Bonds—67s, 107%; 10-40s, 111%; new 5s, 108%; 4%s, 107.

Rate of discount in open market for three montus' bill, 3%; below the bank rate. %.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £231,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 34 7-16 per cent. PARIS, Aug. 1.—Rentes, 112f 25c, ex int. The specie in the Bank of France decre 3, 400, 000f during the past week.

REAL ESTATE.

Inureday, Aug 1:

North av. 96 9-10 ft w of Elk Grove st, s f. 24 2-10x80 ft. dated July 9.

West Mource st, 298 ft w of Centre av. n f 32x 1834 ft, dated July 18.

West Division st. 281 ft of California av. s f, 28a122 ft, dated Art 30

Fulton st, between tobey and Lincoln sts. n f, 2865225 ft (with building No. 683) dated Aug. 1.

Michigan av. 27384 ft acc. This Aug. 1. West Division st, 3789 ft wof Bockwell st, s f, 25x123 7-10 ft, dated July 31.

Michigan av. 2489 ft wof Thirty-third st, w f, 2xx123 7-10 ft, dated July 31.

Granger st. 364 ft wof North Weils st, s f, 2444 x119 ft, dated July 30.

Bismarek st, 256 ft e of California av, s f, 50x 124 ft, dated Aug. 1. 760

West Division st, 3789 ft wof Bockwell st, s f, 25x122 ft, dated May 6. 500

SOUTH OF CITT LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HADIUS OF SEVEN

COMMERCIAL. The following were the latest quotations August delivery on the leading articles for the last Thursday, \$ 5.65 -7.15 5.00 6.00 1.05 95% 429 484 100.50 95 1-16 481.50 | Wednesday. | 1 | Mess pork. | \$ 9.65 | \$ 9.65 | \$ 1.25 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 1.25 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 1.25 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05 | \$ 9.05

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date

The State of	Recei	gits.	Shipments.		
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	
lour, bris	7,955	5,272	5, 355	6,411	
Theat, bu	41,804	9,376	33, 233	9, 178	
orni, bu	288, 705	316, 815	165, 231	335, 132	
ata, bu	73,866	26, 809	31.643	13, 119	
ve. bu	13,926	22,940		392	
ariey bu	*2.400	4,460	1.812	458	
rasseed, na.	71,600	35, 130	92, 248	24.000	
lax seed, 1bs.	132, 970				
meats, lbs	623, 040	852, 300	2, 379, 536	2.041.607	
eef, bris			100	15	
ork, orls		135	952	198	
ard, lbs	23, 200	124,010	621, 898	3,50	
allow, ibs	\$5,590	29, 130	000,000	44, 260	
utter, lbs	208,685	286, 701	110,840	295,000	
hogs, No	8		110.040	2004,000	
ive hogs, No.	15,081	8, 631	5,505	4,612	
attie, No	5, 135	3, 435		1,063	
heep, No	1,945	1, 180	1, 110	1,000	
ides. ibs	118, 305	192, 115	174, 456	144,060	
ighwines, b'ls		1	51	144,000	
ign wines, o is	100	W. W. C.43		0.00 0.00	
ool, lbs	181,625	312,841	145,819	288, 910	
otatoes, bu	2,160	10 000	450	**** *****	
oal, tons	5,104	16,985	1,509	845	
gy, tons	******	**** ******	70	***** ***	
umoer, m ft.	5,060	3,563	1,988	1.429	
hingies, m	2,540	60	0 497	610	
alt, bris	12,008	5, 180	1,638	6, 439	
ggs. pkgs	233	132	241		
heese, bxs	2,079	4,727	1,351	5, 260	
. apples, bris.	253	186	******	******	
mana haf					

logs on the Mississippi owing to the late rains will. It is thought, have little if any more effect on the local market. Dealers argue that the Western stock will be short in any event, and that, unless the fall demand falls below what it may reasonably be expected to be, there will be a market for all the lumber at satisfactory prices. Hardware and nails were unchanged. The general demand is reported to be improving. Wool was steady and in fair demand. The offerings of seeds were again small and the market firm, under a fair inquiry. Broom-corn, hay, and hides were quiet. Poultry was steady and eggs weak. The demand for potatoes was fair, but prices were tending downward, in consequence of the plentiful offerings. Green fruits were in fair request and lower. Rail freights were quiet and quoted firm at the advance that went into effect yesterday, and agents hinted that another rise of 5c per 100 might be made next Monday. The rate on grain, pork, lard, and boxed meats is now 20c to New York, 17c to Baltimore, 18c to Philadelphia, and 25c to

17c to Baltimore, 18c to Philadelphia, and 25c to Boston and Portland. Fourth class to New York is 25c, and to New England 30c.

Lake freights were quiet and firmer, the advance

Lake freights were quiet and firmer, the advance in rail rates and the good demand for room causing carriers to ask more. Wheat was taken for Buffalo at 2c and oats at 1%c. The corn rate to Buffalo by sail was quoted at 1%c2c, with no charters reported. Room was taken for 40,000 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats.

Through rates were firmer, to conform with the new all-rail tariff. The lake and rail rate was quoted at 9c corn and 10c wheat to New York, and corn was taken for New England at 10%c. and corn was taken for New England at 10%c

G64c corn to New York.

STOCKS.

The stock of flour in Chicago on Aug. 1 was 19,050, against 31,850 bris on July 1, 1878, and 32,819 bris on Aug. 1, 1877.

The stock of pork in New York on Aug. 1 was 83,825 bris, against 89,725 on July 1, 1878, and @6 c corn to New York. 41,009 bris on Aug. 1, 1877.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates named: Flour and wheat, qrs. Aug. 1, 78 Aug. 2, 77.
600,000
Cora, qrs 600,000
600,000
250,000
250,000

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Receipts—Flour, 14,289 bris; wheat, 186,711
bu: corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 25,450 bu; corn-meal,
269 bays; rye, 1,878 bu; mait, 16,100 bu; pork,
445 bris; beef, 120 bris; cut meats, 2,003 pkgs; ard, 382 pkgs; whisky, 461 brls. Exports-Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 246,000 bu; orn, 72,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu. GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs Aug. 1: Peter Wright & Sons,

at Chicago Castoms Aug. 1: Peter Wright & Sons, 50 tons tron; H. H. Hayden, 1, 600 bags salt; Underwood & Co., 1 case show-cards, etc.; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 400 bags and 1,600 quarter bags salt; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 540 sacks sait; S. W. Decker, 1 case household effects; Field, Leiter & Co., 18 cases dry goods; Fowler Brothers. 850 sacks salt. Collections, \$5,295.81.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market yesterday exhibited considerable strength, and prices ruled a little higher on some descriptions, a very fair business being transacted. The offerings were not ungent, while the demand both for present and future delivery was quite good. Receipts of hogs were quite fair, quality poor, and prices rather stronger.

The following were the stocks of pork and lard in Chicago on dates named:

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was firm, with a good local demand, with light offerings. Shippers were also in the market, but they confined their inquirise to new winters, the spring extras being heid above their lin its. The offerings of new winters were light. Sales were reported of 475 bris winter extras, partly at \$5.00; 1, 275 bris spring extras at \$5.20\$\text{de}\$.30. The market closed as follows; \$2.50 \text{GR.25}\$ for dine, \$3.25\$\text{de}\$4.00 \text{de}\$5.50 for extras, and \$5.00\$\text{de}\$5.75 for double extras, and \$6.00\$\text{de}\$5.00 for patents and some fancy brands. Rye floor, \$2.70\$\text{de}\$2.85.

Bran-Was scarce and higher, sales being reported of 20 tons at \$10.00\$\text{de}\$10.00\$\text{de}\$10.25\$ free on board. \$10.00@10.25 free on board. Middlings—Were quoted at \$12.00 per ton free on

Receipts.

| Solitor | 1972 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 | 1977 |

August at Giec. Abbes 1st 000 be for July was settled early at 600. Cash main agree reported of 2,000 be No. 2 at 500: 400 be rejected at 45c; 500 bu by sample at 66947c on track. Total, 5,000 bu.

BARLET - Was less active but firm under an active speculative inquiry, especially for September, which advanced so per bu. The offerings were rather light and firmly heid, and the trading was chiefly in the new crop future. The reports from the West and East appeared to garphorate those previously received concerning the stained condition of the crop. Selier September opened at \$1.10, sold to \$1.15, and closed at the outside. October sold at \$1. 2, August was quiet at \$2c, with holders usually asking more. Old for Sentember delivery was quoted at 62. No. 2 sold at \$50.836. Extra 3 sold at \$60, and No. \$at \$6c. Feed was quoted at \$3.60. Cash sides were reported of 5, 200 but at 936850. East 3 sold at \$60, and No. \$at \$6c. Total. 4, 400 bu.

Two o'clock call.

Wheat was steady, with asies of 185,000 bu at 95% belief the year. White wheeler has 200 bu at 95% belief the year. White wheeler also of 10,000 bu red. Corn was steady, with sales of 135,000 bu at 38% BS% for August.

Mess bork was easier; sales being made of 1.750 bris for September at \$8,82%, closing with sellers at this fagure. On the curbstone wheat was easier, selling at 95%@ 85%c for August, and closing at the inside.

Corn was quiet at 38%c for September and 38%@38%c for August, and corn august at 38%c for September and 38%c for August.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and little better than nominal. Dealers are gliting the local and small mail orders at the given prices. We quote: Strictly green hurl, 54666c; red-tipped do, 45665c; green brush that will work itself, 45665dc; red and red-tipped do, 35645c; crooked, 3646c.

BUTTER—Remains firm. The demand for good to choice qualities exceeds the supply, and the tendency of prices at the moment seems to be unward, though an increase in the receipts would militate against any advance. Low grades also are fairly firm, though but little insuired for. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 17620c; good to choice dairy, 1363fec; medium, 961le; inferior to common, 568c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this market. There was a well-sustained movement at the sanexed quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 31c; Otter Creek, 19½c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 1364fec; gunnies, single, 14615c; double, 2362fec; wool sacks, 40645c.

CHEESE—Continues in good demand, and is held with confidence. Fine goods are specially firm, the supply of that class being comparatively light. Sales in round lots were at the following figures: Full cream, 76756c; part skim, 54666c; low grades, 58646c.

COAL—No improvement in the demand was noted. and prices ranged as hefore, ruling about steady as follows: Lackawanna, large egg. \$6.00; amail egg. \$6.00; nut, \$6.00; range, \$8.25; Fiedmont, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$6.00; Eric, \$5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$4.35.

4.75; Indians block, \$2.50; Wilmington, \$5.00; Gartherrie, \$4.75; Indians block, \$2.50; Wilmington, \$5.00; Gartherrie, \$4.75; Indians block, \$2.50; Wilmington, \$5.00; Gartherrie, \$4.75; Indians block as \$0.00; Gar dealers candle all the packages that are worth the Fish.—There was a thersi demand from the city and country trade, and the market again presented a firm tone. Jobbers find it impossible to fully supply the demand for cod, and of mackerel and trout there is also a searcity. We again quote: No. 1 white-hab, per 14-bri. \$2,1008.25; family white-hab, \$1.75.61.69; frout, \$2,5062.75; mackerel. No. 1 shore, \$10.00210.50; No. 1 bay, \$8,0088.50; No. 2 shore, \$10.00210.50; No. 2 shore, \$10.00210.50;

lative houlry, the demand was arready as were nominally steady as given below:
Formon-Dates, Seec. figs. layers, 9614c; Turkish prunes, 74(60)5c; raisins, layers, 81.8061.85; London layers, 82.4662.15; Conce, Muscatel, 82.0062.10; Zante currants, 446405c; citron, 196617c.
Downstio-Alden annies, 166618c; New York and Michigan, 46449c; Southern, 25635c; Ohio, 3635c; peaches, unpaired, haives, 4645c; do quarters, 356649c; raspberries, 28630c; pitted cherries, 17618c.
NUTS-Filberts, 1156125c; almonds, Tarragona, 19620c; French walmus, 106611c; Naples walmuts, 13641c; Grenoble walmus, 136614c; Razils, 5466c; Texas pecans, 768c; River necans, 6665c; Wilmington peanuts, 45665c; Tennessee do, 54655c; Uriginia do, 6665c.

14c; Grenoth wainuts, 19814c; Napies wainuts, 1881
14c; Grenothe wainuts, 18814c; Razlis, 55(a6sc; Texas pecans, 768c; River pecans, 6665c; Texas pecans, 768c; River pecans, 6665c; Wilmington peanuts, 49(a6sc; Texas pecans, 768c; River pecans, 6665c; Wilmington peanuts, 49(a6sc; Texas pecans, 768c; Wilmington peanuts, 49(a8sc; Wilmington, 49(a8sc; Wilmingt

improved in condition by the recent rains. Oid hay is quoted as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$2,0069, 50; No. 2 do, \$8,00; mixed do, \$7.00; upland prairie, \$8,00; and No. 1, \$3,5094,00.

HIDES—Were sparce and steady. The street price is 734 for the small lots. Quotations: Cured hides, light, 734 for the small lots. Quotations: Cured hides, light, 734 for deceasing, 40450c; dyr filmt, 144401446; dry-salted, 1164120; etty butchers', 8c.

METALS AND TINKKS STOCK—Were quiet, though trade is improving, and most articles are steady, especially the staple goods, which are probably down to the bottom. Quotations:

TIN PLATE—1C. 10x14, \$8,50; do, 20x28, \$12.50; IX. 10x14, \$9,00; reosing, 14x20, IC, \$8.00; do, 14x20, IX. \$8.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 18c; small 19c; bar, 20c.
PIG TIN—Large, 18c; small 19c; bar, 20c.
SOLDEE—NO. 1, 14c; extra, 16c.
Lard—Pig, 4665c per lb. according to quantity; bar, 6c; lead pige, 50c.
Lard—Pig, 4665c per lb. according to quantity; bar, 6c; lead pige, 50c.
Solder 10c. 346; do cut to sizes, 38c.
SHERT ZINO—54667c.
SHENT IRON—NO. 24. 3c rates; Bussia iron. Nos. 9 to 12, 18c; American planished A, 1046c; B, 946c; galvanized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per cent.

planished do. 84c; do cut to sizes, 86c.

SHERT IRON-NO. 24, Se rates, Russia iron. Nos. 9 to 12, 13c; American planished A, 10%c; B, 9%c; galvanized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount or 40 per cent.

Bal IRON-Common, \$1,900,20.

Wing-Nos. 1 to 4, Sc; 5 to 8, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11c; 10c; 120, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 44c.

Nalls-Were quiet at \$2,25 rates.
Olls-Jobbers report a good general demand and a steady set of prices. Quotations remain as before: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 114c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg., 13c; headight, 175 deg. test, 16%c; whichgan, legal test, 20%c; klaine, 18%c; extra winter strained lard oll. 67c; do ice-pressed, 62c; No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 8c; linseed, raw 56c; ice-pressed, 62c; No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 8c; linseed, raw 56c; ice-pressed, 62c; No. 1, 8c; to 20, 20c; 11 linseed, raw 56c; ice-pressed, 62c; turpentine, 38c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19620c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20625c.

POULTRY—Was in rair supply and request at former prices, 01d heas were quoted at \$3,2563.50, and springs at \$2,5063.00. Turkeys at 720c. Other kinds of Poultry were the offerings were liberal, and desiers now have to compete with the neighboring tranners or city trade. Other kinds of Poultry were the offering age to the hot, dry weather. The late potatos promise well.

SKEDS—Were gulet and firm, there being orders on the market, with not enough seed to fill them. Timothy was \$1,2261.25, so uniside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so utside for prime, and August at \$1,226(28), 25, so uts

LIVE STOCK. 1.633 1.386 1.386 4, 171 2, 848 5, 505 Total..... The greceipts of 12 524

2,025, 214 186,696 3, 494, 483 175, 709 .615, 711 Cattle.
12,817
12,808
34,054
8,218
24,283
171
3
325
1,521
1,322
1,59
248
135 Receipts— Blinois Central
B. & Q. R. R.
C. & N. W. R. R.
C. & A. R. R.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. = Total ... 325, 239 18,019

market closed steady.
QUOTATIONS.
Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400 his and upwards. \$5.00@5.30 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed steers weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs. 4.30@4.65 Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs. 5.75@4.15 Medium Grades-Steers in fair flesh, weigh-Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weign-ing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and common to cholee cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs. 3,40@3,75 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, bulls, and scalaway steers.

Texas—Through cattle.

Veals—Per 100 bs. . 2.50@3.25 1.90@2.40 2.25@3.00 2.75@4.50

SHEEP—There was a fairly active demand for good to choice sheep, but the poorer grades were not sought. We quote poor to common at \$2,5063.00; medum at \$3,2563.50; and good to extra at \$4,0064.25; common steers. \$4,6563.00]

BUFFALO. N. Y., Aug. h.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,703 head; through consignments. 359 cass: market duil; kge lower; choice to best seers. \$4,663.50; good shippers', \$3,5064.90; medium, \$4,0064.25; light butchers', \$4,5063.50; common steers. \$4,563.50; of crimon steers. \$4,563.50; of

LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet yesterday and un-changed. The offerings were small until late, when several loads arrived, but buyers had then left the market. Inch lumber was again dull and easy, but not quotably lower, while the few lots of piece-stuff offered soldireadily at \$8.00. Common inch was quoted at \$8.50 \$\pmathrm{(\phi)}\$ 50.0 and medium at \$10.00\text{all}\$ 1.50. Lath were steady at \$1.25, and shingies slow at \$1.80\text{all}\$ 2.05. Sales: Schr L. Wolf, from Manistee, \$100.000 ft oards at \$10.00, 160,000 ft piece

Saies: Soirt. L. Wolf, From Manistee, 189,000 fb boards at \$10,00, 160,000 ft bece-stuff at \$8.00; schr Australia, from Muskegon, 150,000 ft strips and boards at \$10,00, burge Nigara. From Parry Sound. Ont., 255,000 ft boards at \$10,25, 98,000 ft lath at \$1.25.

The yard market was moderately active and without quotable change. Following are the quotations: First and second clear. 18 and 2 floch. \$22,10634,00 ft lath dieser. Iv 14 to 2 inch. 28,000,00 ft lath dieser. Iv 14 to 2 inch. 28,000,00 ft lath dieser. Iv 14 to 2 inch. 28,000,00 ft lath dieser. Iv 14 to 2 inch. 28,000,00 ft lath dieser. Iv 14 to 2 inch. 28,000,00 ft lath dieser. Iv 14 to 2 inch. 28,000,00 ft lath dieser. Iv 15 inch 25.00@30.00 20.00@26.00 15.00@17.01 44.00 11.00@12.50 9.50@11.00 11.00@12.50 9.50@11.00 10.00@12.50

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Board of Trade Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s; short ribs, 30s ed; long clears, 36s ed; short clears, 33s; shoulders, 27s ed. Hams, 52s. Lard, 38s. Prime mess beef, 73s. India mess beef, 83s; extra India mess, 59s. Cheese, 43s. Tallow, 37s 3d.

LONDOX, Aug.1.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Carroes off coast—Wheat quieter; fair average No. 2 spring, 42s ed@43s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat heavy. Weather in England seems more settled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1-11:30 a. m. -FL No. 2. 21s. GBAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s: No. 2, 9s ed: Spring, No. 1, 98 4d; No. 2, 88 10d; white, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s 1d; club. No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 4d. Corn-New, No. 1, 22s 8d; No. 2, 22s 3d. PROVISIONS-PORK 49s. Lard, 38s. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1-Cotton-Good demand: sales, 1, 200 baies; speculation and export, 300; American, 850.

SO.

LARD-American, SSs.
BACON-Long clear, 31s.
LINSEED OIL-28s 6d.
SPIRITS OF TUPENTINE-23s.
LONDON, Aug. 1.—TALLOW-37s.
REFINED PETROLEUM-98 3d.
LINSEED OIL-28s 154@29s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Disnatch to The Tribuna.

New York, Aug. 1.—Grain—Winner wheat fairly active, mainly for deliveries in August, opening a slight reduction in values under more liberal offerings, but closing stronger: spring wheat attracted little attention and was unsettled in price for prompt delivery; quoted about 1c per bu lower and in the ontion line firm; sales of 509,000 bu, with No. 2 Milwaukee spring for prompt delivery quoted at \$1.08 bid and \$1.09 asked; No. 2 Northwestern spring, August option, at \$1.0560.15; September at \$1.020.112; and October at 670.81.10. Corn moderately dealt in; of transactions the most important portion was in ungraded mixed Western: options comparatively quiet, opening weaker, but leaving off more firmly; mixed Western ungraded at 436.49c. Rye in moderate request and afrm prices for early delivery; all for early delivery at 67c bid and up to 68.27cc. asked; a boat load reported sold; No. 2 Northwestern quoted 82c bid and up to 68.27cc. asked; and 506.80c bid. Oats moderately active, but at a further decline in prices in instances of %c per buclosing weak on free offerings; white Western 12.000 bu at 336.37%c; mixed Western, 8.400 bu, at 314.68 34%c. No. 2 Chicago, 3,000 bu, at 35c.afota. Provisions—Mess pork continues in fair request for early delivery at firmer rates; for forward delivery western mess inactive; August option at \$10.302 in 10.40; September, \$10.4050.45; Detober, \$10.55; asked; Noeember old or new, \$10.556.10.70; December, \$10.5560.70; with no sales reported. Cut meats more active and somewhat firmer. Bacon ruled firm; no dealings of moment reported. Western atsam lard in more demand for early delivery at a further improvement, closing firmly; asless of \$7.5567.5567.5567.5567; September, \$7.5567.5567.5567; September, \$7.5567.5567.5567; September, \$7.5567.5567; Septembe

Trates.

New York, Aug. 1.—Corron—Steady at 11 13-166.

New York, Aug. 1.—Corron—Steady at 11 13-166.

11 15-190; futureseasy; sales54, 000 bales; August, 11.54.

211.555. Soptember, 11.16611. Joc; Piecember, 11.16.

211.170; January, 11.17611. Joc; Piecember, 11.17611. Joc; Pi

Louis, \$4.00@7.00; Minnesota patent process, \$5.00@8.50.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and dull; receipts, 187,000 bu, ungraded winter red Western, 95c@\$1.07; No. 2 do. \$1.05@1.075%; No. 2 amber, \$1.05@1.075%; steamer do. \$1.05@1.075%; No. 2 amber, \$1.05@1.075%; steamer do. \$1.05@1.075%; steamer, 46%@47%er; No. 2, 48%@49c; ungraded white, \$2c. Oais weaker; receipts, 25.000 bu; rejected, 30c; No. 2, 336%35%er; No. 2 white, 34%c; No. 1, 34%@34%er; No. 10; white, 36%e937c; No. 2 white, 34%c; No. 1, 34%g34%er; No. 10; white, 30%g37c; No. 2 white, 34%c; No. 1, 34%g34%er; No. 11 white, 36%g37c; No. 2 white, 34%c; No. 1, 34%g34%er; No. 11 white, 36%g37c; white do, 336%37%er; Steamer do. 2 chicago, 35c; mixed Western, 31%@34%e; white do, 336%37%er. 136637/3c.

HAY-Steady; 456355c.

HOYS-Quiet: yearlings, 263c; Eastern and Western, figlioc; New York State, 76912c.

GROCERYKS-Coffee quiet but steady.

Sugar dull and unchanged. Airce quiet but steady.

Permolery - Dull; united, \$1.0041.015g; crude, 854c;

Beef duil and unchanged. Cut meats frin; long clear middles. Western, 64.4664c. Lard strong; prime steam, 57.55.

BUTTER—Quiet.
CHEESE—Heavy.
WHISEY—Lower at \$1.05.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 11½c.
FLOUIS—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; No. 2 red fail, 882
SSkc cash; 37464834c August; 88450c September; No. 3 red fail, 84845c cash. The new classification went into effect to-day, present No. 2 red being sale quality at yesterday's No. 3, with a corresponding change in control of the control of t

nominally unchanged at \$7.0567 10. Bulk menu-nominally unchanged at \$3.10, \$6.00, and \$6.15. Ba-con easier at \$3.4565.59 for shoulders; \$6.4566.50 for clear this, \$6.7066.75 for clear. RECEIPTS -Flour, 6.500 bris; wheat, \$7.000 bu; corn, 22.000 bu; oats, 20.000 bu; rye, none; barley, none. SHIPMENTS -Flour, 6.500 bris; wheat, 35.000 bu; corn, 28.000 bu; oats, 5.000 bu; burley, none. BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Steads and un-changed.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Steads and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easier; No. 2
Western winter red, spot, \$1.0194; August, \$1.0194; September, \$1.0294. Corra—Western quiet and easier: Western mixed, spot and August, \$7400; September, 48400; October, 4994;@4910; steamer, 4800 Onts steady and unchanged. Hye quiet and steady at 530.

HAY—Firm and unchanged. \$10,75. Bunk meats—Loose shoulders, 5460; clear rib sides, 6400; packed, 5460; September, 4800; clear rib sides, 70.1411, 1900; packed, 5400; packed, 54

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—COTTON—Active and firm; miading, 1936.

Fhour—Dull and nominal.
GRAIN—Wheat in good demand: strong; white, 95c; amber, 25c: No. 2 red winter held at 92c; 90c bid; receipts, 40, 500 bu; shipments, 40, 625 bu. Cora in good demand: firm; No. 2 mixed, 446-55c. Oats—Demand fair, and market firm; old, white, 506-51c mixed, 298c; new, 25-27c. liye in fair demand; No. 2, 53c. 1947cy in good demand at 81.05.

Weisky—In good demand and scarce; choice fail, 70 wisky—In good demand; \$10.006
10.25. Lard strong; current make, \$7.15; brime steam lard, \$7.25; kettle, \$7.75gs.00. Bulk meats in good demand at \$5.50 steam; good demand at \$5.50 steam; ste

HUITER-Quiet. LINSEED OIL-Quiet at 52@53c. LINSERD ÖIL—Quiet at 52%30c.
TOLEDO, O. Aug. i.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.04: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.044; do. old. \$1.07; extra do. \$1.065; amber Michigan, \$2.046; asked: 90c hidd. No. 2 amber, \$95; No. 2 red winter, suot, \$756; August, \$96: September, \$95; No. 3 red, \$96; No. 2 bayton & Michigan red, \$76; rejected Wabash, \$36; Western amber, \$76; Corra quiet; high mixed, 4136; No. 2, spot, 41c; August rejected, \$356; August, \$99c. No. 2 cats dull and nominal.
RECRIPTS—Wheat, \$9,000 bu; corn. 25,000 bu; cats, none. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 64,000 bu; corn. 26,000 bu; cats. Ship Marke wheel, 68, 600 bi; corn. 22, 000 bi; oath noise. Inc. on the michigan, 97%c; old do, \$1,00: No. 2 red winter, 97c. No. 2 corn, 40%c, Oath-No. 2 old, 27%c; white, old, 28c. Louisville, aug. 1.—Corrow-Firm; 11%c. FLOUE-Firm; extra. \$3,006.35: family, \$3,506.35: family, \$0.000 kg/dc, 50.000 kg/dc, 50.

SOGNOZO. Corn steady: white, 45c: mixed, 40c. Onto quiet; new white, 25c: unixed, 29c. Rye dull; new, 90c. Hye dull; new, 90c.

BECEPTS-FIGHT. 4, 700 bris; wheat, 22,000 bn.

BHIPMENTS-FIGHT. 125 bris.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Aug. L.-Hoos-Dull; \$4.0024.25;
receipts, 3, 300; shipments, 769.

Floors-Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 50261c, cash; August.

S7c: September. 80c. Corn weak: mixed, 37c, cash;
Die for August.

S0c. Provisions—Quiet and unchanged.

ELTRALO.

BETTALO.

CHARLES AND BETTALO.

BUTTALO.

BETTALO.

BETTAL

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Flore-85.0025, 25.
GRAIN-Wheat weak: extra old, \$1.00; August, \$1.005; No. 1 white, new \$1.005.
PRORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—Huguwing-Steady; sales 100 bris at \$1.004. Oswzeco, Aug. 1., -Grain-Wheat steady; No. 1 Mil-

COTTON

THE CO Batch of Appe

bales: stock, 1,877; exports coastwise, 20.
CHARLESTON. AUR. 1.—COTTON—Firm; midsing, 114cc; low middling, 10%2010%c: good ordinary, 10%c; bet receipta, 41 bales; saica 25; stock, 101; super coastwise, 43.
SAVANAH, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Nething doing; middling, 11c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 10%c; middling, 11%c; low CRLEANA, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Strong; saics, 70.
Ordinary, 9%c; good ordinary, 10%c; middling, 11%c; good middling, 12c; low middling, 10%c; net receipta. 10c; middling, 10%c; good middling, 12c; low middling, 10%c; net receipta. 21. gross, 21; exports coastwise, 2,500; stock, 6,22.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND. O., Aug. L.-PETROLEUM. Market unchanged; standard white. 110 test, 64c.
PITTSBURG. Aug. L.-PETROLEUM-Oulet; crus.
51.214 at Parker's for immediate shipment: refine. OLD CITY, Aug. 1.—PETROLEUM—Market opened with little disposition to operate, but rather steady u \$1.02. closing at \$1.00% bid; transactions, 200,000 bin hipments, 29,000; averaging 36,000.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Cotton-goods market fully active; prices firm; several makes of cornes jeans alwanced ic; brown sheetings in better demand; prins in fair request and firm; dress goods doing well; ment wear of woolens sluggish, except worsted costing wool financis and Kentucky Jeans in steady request. oreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1 .- SPIRITS TURPESTIES

HAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF BEFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. : Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY BAILWAY Ticket Offices, 62 Ciark-st. (Sherman B

eneva Lake & Rockford... ond du Lac via Janesville... neva Lake Express Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between care and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving China to 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other farm botel cars west of Chicago.

6-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

6-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILTING

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pull Sieeping-Cars are run between Chicago the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridgs. Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randols.

Kanas City & Denver Fast Ex 12:30 p. m. 1255 a. 5. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 1255 a. 5. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 17:55 a. 5. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 17:55 a. 5. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 a. m. 17:55 a. 6. Keokuk (Express) 9:00 a. m. 17:00 a. 7:00 a.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKES & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Maiison and Canai-sa. Ticks. Office. 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. * 7:55a m. * 7:65a m Bay, and Menasas Enrouga
Day Kapress

Oconomowo, Wank'sha Maid
isod and Iowa Express
Milwankee Fast Mail (daily).

Stoop m. 10:83a m.

All trains run via Milwaukee, Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairis du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

t, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-seconds.
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. | St. Louis Express | St. Louis Fast Line |

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peorla only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-scoosed
Ticket Office, of Clark st., southeast corrar of ha
dolph, trand Pacinic Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 7:55 a. Day Express. 8:00 a. m. 7:50 a. L. 7:50 PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAL Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offer 65 Glark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific State

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Exposition Building, foot of Message Street, Palmer Rose Trains leave from Exposition Building, for roe-st. Picket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Pain Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building) Worning Express. 8:50a m. 5:40a m. 7:05p m. 7:05p m.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & E.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West sits.

Depart. Arriva. KANKAKEE LINE

Depot foot of Lake-se. and foot of Twenty-second s.

Depart: Arrivs.

Cincinnati. Indianapolis & 9:40 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m.

Night Express. . . . 8:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEGAD
Depot, corner of Van Surem and sherman-ma. Token
Omice, Scillars-st., Sherman House.

Davenport Express. Leave. 77:50 a.m. 71:55 5.

Omaha Leaveuw'th-d Aich Ex 10:30 a.m. 71:55 5.

Night Kapress. 10:00 a.m. 71:50 CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAYLEGAD CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS KAILINOIS

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark -8., 125 Dearborn-8, and Densicorner Clark -8., 125 Dearborn-8, and Densicorner Clark -8., 125 Dearborn-8, and Densicorner Clark -8., 125 Dearborn-8, 20

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc. daily saturing a Boat don't leave until For Manistee, Ludington, etc. daily For St. Joseph, etc., daily For St. Joseph, etc., daily For St. Joseph, etc., daily For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tacchiny and Friday St. Joseph, etc., tackiny and Friday St. Joseph, etc., tackiny and Friday St. Joseph, etc., Tacchiny and Friday St. Joseph, etc., Tacchiny and Friday St. Joseph Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tacchiny and Friday St. Joseph Milwaukee, Mackinaw Morthport, etc., Technical St. Joseph Milwaukee, Mackinaw Morthport, etc., The Milwaukee,

Libel Suit Against Congressman

Record of Judgmen ruptcies, Tax

DECISI THE APPRILIA
The Appellate Court m
and rendered opinions in
38. Pennsylvania Comp
and remanded.
418. Hyds. Park vs. W

118. Hyde Park vs. 1 manded. 137. Quayle vs. Guild, 111. Chicago, Burlingto Company vs. Hoyt, rever 39. Diversey vs. Johns. This closes the list of o and leaves the docket cl

and leaves the docket cles yet to file opinions in the Waite and of City vs. The but be has not yet preparative. The Appellate Court revised their rules of per pared a new set. The lare as to the calling of the old rules they arranged. By the new rules that will call not to exceed ; docket is not divided for each day.
As to the time of fill

As to the time of filing the practice in the future cases where the good before the first day of the tinuance cases, the abst days before the first All cases from 1 filed by Monday of cases from 51 to 75 of the day of the fourth week; fiday of the fourth week; and day of the sixth week.

The Court yesterday coing to the manner in whe made for the Supreme Cult, and findings of the Appellate of fact. In law cases of fact. In law cases of fact.

stract of the exidence an is necessary.

The most important de Court was that in the cas lington & Quincy Railro Hoyt and others, and in over the "Union" Elev bill to restrain the Raitaking up a side track con of the Company with the plainants owned an undivierest and George Armour of the defendants, owned In a supplemental bill it Company had refused to road to the elevator, or to signed to the same ware plainants asked that the it to transport grain to the signed to the same ware planants asked that the to transport grain to the be restrained from refusi trial a decree was grant graver of the bill, and the Judge Bailey delivered pellste Court. He said to too, as the evidence show by C. M. Smith and Albe tion, as the evidence show by C. M. Smith and Abbe agreement with the Railroad Company, the fournish free of ground adjoining the laying down tracks to the latter agreed to build and to discriminate where grain in favor of Smith & Alton Road, the less Joliet Company, built and for years this elevate house receiving grain from 1866 one of the elevator the Chicago, Burlington destroyed, and the Compuly the deficiency, ran a Elevator, but without ar from the Chicago & Alton side track was removed and Munn & Sagers of the elevator the track them to connect with

In 1874 the Union Elevate built, and the doorways at the cars on the Buringt ease, the expense being opurpose of bringing it into Burlington Elevator, ow Munger. After this the Elevator began soliet grain along the Bur the managers of that road it, and the bill for injundefeudants claimed that was not on the line of the could only be reached by longing to the Chicago & of which, for that purpo cured. It appeared from tracks leading to, as wellevator, were built and Chicago & Alton Road, as given the Burlington I No objections, however, huse, except the Alton Reright when it wished to vator. Prior to 1870 the railroad company could deliver grain beyond the poad, nor to acquire a ripurpose, and, the Burling road, nor to acquire a ri purpose, and, the Burlin the owner of the side tr vator, would not be come to that elevator. But it was claimed that

had been changed by of 1870 and laws passed They provided that all ceiving and transporting wise should deliver the thereof, or any elevator a which it might be consign signee, or the elevator, could be reached by any tused, or which could be uthat all railroad companinctions to be made so that any sue any public warehouse, etc. the cars of such road. In all y possible for the Buril with the Upion Elevator, intend to make that the not its object to compel a may act which it had no or which would abridge infimunitles. If a part of the Alton Road, and its use had been made, could not be compelled against its will so to do. Nor could the Alton Road made no objection make any difference. Sa be matter of grace and a might at any instance courts would not lend the performance of acts so to form depended on the of parties not before at any time render impossible, and the jud impossible and the fight have an injunction agains track, the decree of the affirmed in that respect, to compet the Burlington grain to the Union Elevator reversed for the affirmed in that respect, to compet the Burlington grain to the Union Elevator reversed for the arman of the competition of the province of the surface of the affirmed in that respect, to compet the Burlington grain to the Union Elevator reversed for the arman of the union Elevator reversed for the arman of

grain to the Surington be reversed for the reason SERVICE ON A FORM On a rehearing the Apr the judgment of the Circo of The Pennsylvania Co George M. Shoan, appeling the Pit Calcago Ralirond Compartor personal judgment the Pit Calcago Ralirond Compartor personal judgment to the compartor personal judgment being thrown from a bug defendant's track. Sloan diets, both of which wer third trial, by leave of amended by substitutionary defendant, and assived on R. C. Meldrum, road companies. The Pappeared by attorney and issue, and also the statul the accident occurred, that the Company was and that the attained of lin its favor. The Companies ince 1809 engaged lilinois, and had agents County who could have by lastructed the jury that i

3; red State, new, \$1.03; white do, \$1.10, sh mixed, 48c; No. 2 Western, 47c. (las-COTTON.

COTTON.

Aug. 1.—Cotton—Qulet: midding, 11%c; 10%c; good ordinary, 10c; net receips, 21; stock, 1,758.

10%c; good ordinary, 0%c; net receips, cit.

1,877; exports coastwise, 20.

28. Aug. 1.—Cotton—Firm; midding, 10%(210%c; good ordinary, 10%c; at bales; sales, 25; stock, 101; exports Aug. 1.—Corrox—Nething doing; mid-iw middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 10%c; it0 bales; sales, 10; stock, 877. Ans. Aug. 1.—Corrox—Strong; sales, 700, c; good ordinary, 10%c; middling, 11%c; g, 12c; low middling, 10%c; net receipts, exports coastwise, 2, 500; stock, 6, 329.

PETROLEUM. O. Aug. 1.—PETROLEUM — Market tandard white. 110 test, 8%c. Aug. 1.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; cruda, rker's for immediate shipment; refined,

eiphia delivery.

Aug. 1.—Perfolzun—Market opened sposition to operate, but rather steady at a \$1.00% bld; transactions, 200,000 bris; 2,000; averaging 36,000. DRY GOODS

Aug. 1.—Cotton-goods market fairly a firm; several makes of coreet jeans ad-trown sheetings in better demand; prints at and firm; dress goods doing welli; mean clens stuggish, except worsted coatings; and Kentucky jeans in steady request. TURPENTINE.

AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

MORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. 62 Ciark-st. (Sherman He

10:30 a. m. 3:40 p.m. 10.57 a. m. 3:40 a. m. 3:40 a. m.

ord runs Pullman or any other est of Chicago. orner of Wells and Kinzie-sta. orner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

ILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY, corner Mailson and Janai-sts. Tick:s uth Clark-st., opposite cherman House. Leave. | Arrive. innesota, Green enasha through

Waux'ha, Mad 5:009. m. 4:009. m. 4:009. m. 4:009. m. 10:155. m. 9:000. m. 4:009. m. 10:155. m. 10:1 en via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul is are good either vis Madison and Prairis is Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winous.

NOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Mcc. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

y night runs to Centralia only. GAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st of Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran Pacinc Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. and Air Line)... * 7:00 a. m. * 6:55 p. m. * 7:40 p. m. * 7:40 p. m. * 10:30 a. m. * (daily)... 5:15 p. m. * 8:00 a. m. *

PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
om Exposition Building, foot of Monet Offices: 83 Clarist., Palmer House,
and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. 8:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 7:05p. m. ORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

the continuation of the co Depart. Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE
Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Depart. Arrive.

OK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
of Van Buren and Sherman-842. Ticket
Se Clark-81. Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.
7:50 a.m. 8:40 A.m.
with & Aich Rx *10:30 a.m. 8:40 A.m.
dation. 5:003 m. 10:30 a.m.
the Omaha Express are served in dining
a cach.

EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD "Danville Route."
77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot.
mer Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive. 9:00 a. m. 4:50 p. m. Fierida Express 77:30 p. m. 97:15 a. m.

CODRICH'S STEAMERS. e, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., p. m. c. Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m. Michigan-av. Sundays excapted.

THE COURTS. A Batch of Appellate-Court De-

cisions. A Libel Suit Against the "Freie Presse" by Congressman Brentano.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Tax Matters, Etc. DECISIONS.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

The Appellate Court met yesterday morning, and rendered opinions in the following cases:

3 Pennsylvania Company vs. Sloan, reversed and remanded. and remanded. 118. Hyde Park vs. Waite, reversed and re-

maded.

137. Quarle vs. Guild, affirmed.

111. (micago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Hoyt, reversed and remanded.

112. Syde Park vs. Borden, affirmed. 20. Diversey vs. Johnson, affirmed.
This doses the list of cases to be disposed of, leaves the docket clear. Judge Pleasants is to file opinions in the case or Hyde Park va. is and of City vs. The Vulcan Iron-Works,

has not yet prepared them.

Appellate Court have also thoroughly ried their rules of practice, and have pre-med a new set. The principal changes made rest the calling of the docket. Under the of rules they arranged to call ten cases a day, y the new rules that is abrogated, and they ill callnot to exceed five cases daily, but the

As to the time of filing abstracts and briefs, the practice in the future will be that in all cases where the ecord was filed twenty days before the first day of the term, including continuance cases, the abstracts must be filed five days before the first day of the term. All cases from 1 to 50 must be filed by Monday of the second week; eases from 5 to 75 of the term docket by Monday of the fourth week; from 70 to 100 by Monday of the fourth week; from 70 to 100 by Monday of the fifth week, and all later cases by Monday of the sixth week.

The Court yesterday construed the law relating to the manner in which records are to be made for the Supreme Court, holding that in all chancery cases the entire record must go to the Supreme Court, and also a certificate of the findings of the Appellate Court on the questions of fact. In law cases only a certificate or abstract of the exidence and finding of the Court is necessary.

stance of the Appellant Court on the questions of the Appellant Court on the questions of a principle of the court of the

seem to connect with the Michigan Central Ballroad Company. The track was accordingly laid on some understanding that it should only be used for removing grain from the elevator. In 1874 the Union Elevator was completely rebuilt, and the doorways cularged so as to admit the care on the Burlington Road with greater ease, the expense being over \$100,000, for the purpose of bringing it into competition with the Burlington Elevator, owned by Armour & Munger. After this the owners of the Union Elevator began soliciting shipments of train along the Burlington Road, but the managers of that road retused to transport & and the bill for injunction was filed. The defendants claimed that the Union Elevator ras not on the line of the Burlington Road, and could only be reached by the use of, a track belonging to the Chicago & Alton Road, the use of which, for that purpose, had not been secured. It appeared from the evidence that the tracks leading to, as well as those within the elevator, were built and kept in repair by the Chicago & Alton Road, and no license had been riven the Burlington Road to use them. No objections, however, had been made to such use, except the Alton Road claimed the first right when it wished to send grain to the elevator, would not be compelled to deliver grain to that elevator.

But it was claimed that the law on the subject had been changed by the Constitution of 1870 and laws passed in pursuance thereto. They provided that all railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise should deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator, or public warehouse to which it might be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator, or public warehouse to which it might be consignee, and that all railroad companies should permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and that all railroad companies hould permit connections to be made with the track belonged to the Alton Road, and no agreement as to its use had been made, the Burlington Road

impossible, and the judgment of the Court nagatory. As, however, there was no serious question about the right of the complainants to have at injunction against the taking up of the track, the decree of the Court below would be affirmed in that respect. As regards a decree to compel the Burlington Company to deliver grain to the Union Elevator, the decree would be reversed for the reasons above given.

398 YILE ON A PORRION CORPONATION.

On archearing the Appellate Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court in the case of the Pennsylvania Company, appellent, vs. Secret M. Sloan, appellee. This was a suit originally against the Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Cairage Railroad Company, to recover damages for personal fujuries sustained in July, 1872, by being thrown from a burgy while crossing the defendant's track. Sloan recovered two verdets, both of which were set aside. On the sland trial, by leave of Court, the record was amended by substituting the appellant as barry defendant, and a simmons was then sarried by a storney and pleaded the central language and also the statute of limitations, that the action was not begun within two years after the action was not begun within two years after the action was not begun within two years after the action was not begun within two years after the action was not begun within two years after the sacrident occurred. The plaintiff replied that the Company was a foreign corporation, and that the statute of limitations did not run in its favor. The Company retorted that it had been since 1898 engaged in doing business in Linds and had agents and officers in Cook County who could have been served. The Court contract the injury occurred

within two years prior to the issuance of the original summous, and that at the time of the service of the summons R. C. Meldrum was the general agent of the Pennsylvanis Company, and had continued to be such up to the present time, then the issuance of the original summons might be regarded as the commencement of the present suit, and refused to give the instructions asked by the defendant, that it the jury believed that the injury occurred more than two years prior to the 27th day of March, 1877, the time of the commencement of the suit against the Pennsylvanis Company, then the jury abould find for the inter Company. The trial resulted in a verdict for Sloan, and the Company appealed.

The Appellate Court, after discussing at length the rights of foreign corporations in this State, held that a foreign corporation doing business in this State, and having agents and property here, was an "inhabitant," and could be sued like a citizen of the State. Service on Meldrum as agent of the Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Raiiroad Company was not service on him as agent of the Pennsylvanis Company. The summons against the Fort Wayne & Chicago Raiiroad Company was not service on him as agent of the Pennsylvanis Company. The summons against the Fort Wayne & Chicago Raiiroad Company was not service on a trial to might be so regarded was erroneous, and the case would therefore be reversed and remanded.

MYDE PARK SEWERATE.

In the case of the Village of Hyde Park vs.

Start, hold that a Greek's composition to displaying agents that States, and harden agents to the State and harden agents to the State and harden agents the State of the Engineers in the State and harden agents the State of the Engineers in the State and the Fitthers and service on him as agent of the Particular and the Indian agents the Court intelligence is agent and the State Engineers agents the Court intelligence is agent and the Indian agents the Court intelligence is agent and make the Court intelligence is agent and

possible moment.

DIVORCES.

Henry D. Fesler filed a bill against his wife,
Mary J., asking for a divorce on the ground of
adultery.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will be in court a short time

this morning.

Judge Farwell will be in court on and after
Monday next.

Mr. R. E. Jenkins has lately been preparing

Monthly next.

Mr. R. E. Jenkins has lately been preparing his annual report as Assignee in bankruptcy. He reports \$12 cases as having been referred to him in all from before the fire in 1871 down to July 1, 1878. The total liability in all these cases was over \$27,000,000, and the assets less than \$1,000,000. The costs of settlement have been about 15% per cent of the amount disbursed.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Alexander A. Ullrich, a hardware dealer at No. 204 Lake street, went into bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are \$120, the secured \$5,040, and the unsecured \$8,042. The assets comprise an interest in some heavily-incumbered lands; cash, \$00; stock in trade, \$1,800; and open secounts, \$48.

Bradford Hancock was oppointed Provisional Assignee of Gabriel Wahi et al.

The assets of Rufus Blanchard were ordered to be sold at a private sale for \$300.

A discharge was issued to B. I. David. The bahkruptcy case of S. W. Sea was dismissed.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of

missed.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of John H. Hooper.

In the case of J. D. Easter & Co., an order was made discharging the bankrupts from all debts mentioned in their composition statements, and giving them control of their property again. again. The proceedings against George W. Dalley

The proceedings against George W. Dailey were dismissed.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Edward Templar.

A discharge was issued to J. S. Wilcox.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Benjamin Lundy and for Bernhard Benedict.

A final dividend of 1½ per cent was declared in the estate of Kopsell & Whitney. 30 per cent having been paid before. A final dividend of 5 per cent was also declared to the creditors of Kopsell.

in the estate of Kopsell & Whitney, 30 per cent having been paid before. A final dividend of 5 per cent was also declared to the creditors-of Kopsell.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. for Warren M. Brown, for Francis F. Brown, and for Pratt & Lawler.

The composition meeting in the case of Beemer & Beemer is set for the same hour.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIBE.

Walter D. Warren, executor of the will of William H. Warren, deceased, filed a bill against Elthu and Elmira J. Hostord, C. L. Woodman, J. G. Batterson, and C. B. Canfield, to foreclose a mortgage for \$2.500 on the E. & of Lot 1, in Ogden's Resubdivision of Block 18, in Wolcott's Addition.

CIRCUIT COURT.

R. B. Ellison filed a bill against Mary M. Hollowell, Nicholas Melican, Alice Melican, H. P. Baldwin, W. W. Thompson, and M. A. Standish, to foreclose a mortgage for \$4.500 on Lot 43, in the Assessors' Division of the E. & of Block 93, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. & of Sec. 27, 33, 14.

A. D. Waldron et al., for the use of B. F. Crosby, sued L. G. Pardee for \$2.004.

In the County Court vesterday the tax-cases were resumed. Francis Adains continued his argument in behalf of the application for judgment on the city tax of 1875-74. He commenced by citing a decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to show that the city was authorized to tax for former years if there was no express prohibition in the Constitution. He then entered into a constitutional argument, maintaining that the Federal Constitution was a grant of power, while the Constitution was a grant of power, while the Constitutions of the States were limitations of power, and then cited authorities to show that the Legislature might require the collection of a tax after the lien had expired, and might require hand to be sold without reference to its ownership, and authorize cities and towns to levy a tax to discharge a moral obligation. He was surrounded by a wagon-food of law-books, and when he gets down to them there will be work for his adversaries. As far as he went yesterd

baby" which she was carrying in her arms, saying that it was ill, and that ahe wanted the means of taking it to the hospital. She received alias from several persons, and at length told her pittable tale to a passer-by, who, being Sergt. Brenchley, in plain clothes, asked permission to look at the baby. The prisoner objected that it might be injurious to expose "the poor thing" to the night air; but the Sergant persisted in unfolding her shawl, and the prisoner imprudestly confessed that she had no baby, and showed that her burden was a bundle of rays. She seemed to regard the matter as a practical joku but the Sergeant took her into custony, and the Maristrate sentenced her to a month's imprisonment with hard labor.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The True Bearing of the Berlin Congres and the Eastern "Settlement"—The Att and the Eastern "Settlement"—The Atti-tude of the English Liberale, and Their Sufficient Reasons. To the Editor of the London Advertiser. TORONTO, July 25.—The conduct of the Lib-

to the Tory aristocracy, are supremely dear to the Liberal party. The danger to those liberties is not merely prospective, but present; not only in the case of the Sepovs, but throughout these transactions there has been a manifest seemed on the part of the Tory Government to set the authority of Parliament aside and to restore the arbitrary power of the Crown. By the assumption of all the liabilities and expenditure attending the Protectorate of Asiatic Turkey without the sanction of Parliament a wide step is taken towards the revival of Government which has always been the object of the Premier's servile and bombastic admiration. I see it stated that, in the division on Lord Hartington's motion, the Liberals will be beaten by twentvor thirty. They will, in all probability, be beaten by a much larger majority. The regular Government majority is at least fifty, and the Irish Roman Catholics will almost certainly vote with the Torics on this occasion from religious antibathy to the Greek Church, which Rome hates more than she does Islam. On the other hand you will see that the Liberal members for the north of England and Scotland will be staunch. But whether it win or lose, the other hand you will see that the Liberal members for the north of England and Scotland will be staunch. But whether it win or lose, the other hand you will see that the Liberal members for the north of England and Scotland will be staunch. But whether it win or lose, the other hand you will see that the Liberal members for the north of England and Scotland will be staunch. But whether it win or lose, the other hand you will see that the Liberal members for the north of England and Scotland will be staunch. But whether it win or lose, the other hand you will see that the Liberal members for the north of England and Scotland will be staunch. But whether it win or lose, the other hand you will see that the Liberal members for the north of England and Scotland will be staunch. But whether it win or lose, the other hand you will see that the L

HITS THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORE, Ill., July 31.—I think you have settled the question of currency-contraction in the negative so far as the operations of the Treasury go. No reasonable man can question your arguments or conclusions. Yet I believe this country is, and has long been, suffering under a painful contraction of the currency,—a contraction independent of, and above the control of, the Treasury or Congress,—a contraction which the "National" party are doing all they can to aggravate and perpetuate. It consists in can to aggravate and perpetuate. It consists in
the non-use of the currency we have. When
one-half or one-thrid of the money of the country is idle in the hands of money-lenders, what
relief can the printing-machine give! Will it do
any more than increase the volume of kile
money! What is needed is first for these moneylenders to loan their money. This they cannot
do without there be borrowers; and there will
be no borowers until there are uses for money.
I fear there will be little use for money so
long as the profit of business is prevented by
such financial quackery as the Fiat party propose.

WISCONSIN ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 1.—Bids for doing the State printing for the two years commencing the 1st of January next were opened at 12 o'clock to-day, in the office of the Secretary of State. The State Journal offered the lowest bids, and was awarded the contract at 56 per cent off the maximum rates, which is 5% per cent cheaper than the present contract. Fol-lowing were the several bids, the figures reprelowing were the several bids, the figures representing the per cent off the established maximum rates: David Atwood, Madison, 56; Ed. Keogh, Milwaukee, 55%; E. B. Bolens, Madison, 53; Morning Democrat, 43%; M. J. Cantwell, Madison, 33%.

Sportsmen throughout Wisconsin have herefore begun the slaughter of prairie-chickens the 15th of August. The Legislature of last winter amended the Game law, making the limit the 25th of August instead of the 15th, and makes a penalty of \$10 for each bird killed or taken before that time.

PINNEY AND CARR. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1 .- In the recent case of the United States against W. B. Carr, it was given in evidence that E. W. Burr, President of the Clay Street Savings Bank, received a commission on loans of the bank's money to Pinney and others; also that he was fully aware the navy-pay certificates given as security were worthless. Burr to-day publishes a card deny-ing having received or asked a commission, but saying nothing about the other point.

A SPOILED JOKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. L.—In this morning's TRIBUNE an extract is elipped from a Cincinnati letter, including a repartee from Clara Morrs, spoiled by the Enquirer printers. When Parselle said, "How can I serve you, Miss Mutton?" (not Multon), she answered, "With caper-sauce,"—giving point to the joke.

MARINE NEWS.

The Tugmen Strike and Carry the Day.

Endeavors of Tug-Owners to Settle Present Difficulties.

Cleveland Items, Lake Freights Mishaps, Etc. THE TUGMEN'S STRIKE SUCCESS-

diately proceed to chastise their temerity. The Captain being a strong man, two dissenters fell victims to his pugnistic proclivities, and he essayed a third, but made a mistake, for this time he got a severe punishine. The schooner meantime was in the hands of a ship-keeper appointed by the Sheriff, but on Sunday noon, while the latter went on shore for dinner, the vessel was towed out and sail set for Toronte, for which port she had cleared with a lead of coal. There are reports of collusion between the Captain and ship-keeper, but this cannot be stated as a fact. The main point, however, is to give warning that Capt. Lennem's yarn that he "never got a dollar for his cargo of fee" muss be taken with a large grain of salt, as he was, in fact, paid all it was worth. Your correspondent was informed to-day that he would have been sued for defamation of character as well as for debt, but that the firm concluded that its reputation could better afford to stand the Captain's siander than a profities lawaut.

Business is by no means brisk at this port, although a few charters are being made each day for Lake Michigan and Canadian ports. This, however, is the season when dailness is expected, and it is not probable that a revival will take place till dealers begin to think of the coming winter's supply. The ove tridle is very fatt, none of any account being carried except on contracts made months ago.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—Lake freights lifeless and nominal; rates on coal, 3c to Chicago and Milwaukee.

Cleared for twenty-four hours ending at 8 p. m. Stmr Pearl, Put-in-Bay; props Atlantic, Han-cock; Swallow, Detroit; Antelope, Chicago; Avon, Chicago; Colorado, Chicago; schrs Bru-nette, Cleveland; Russian, Cleveland; Stafford, Toledo; A. P. Grover, Toledo, 1,500 bris sait; R. B. Hayes, Chicago; Wabash, Toledo; Red, White, and Blue. Milwaukee, 800 tons coal; Allen and

and Blue. Milwaukee. 800 tons coal; Allen and Theresa, Port Rowan; barges Grace Whitney, Chicago; Dashing Wave, Chicego.

Vessels passing Port Colborne Lock in twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m. 31st—Westward—Props Glasgow. Ogdensburg to Eap City; Dromedary and California, Montreal to Toledo; barks Siberia, G. M. Neelen and London, Kingstou to Toledo; Two Friends, Brockville to Toledo; M. J. Cummings, Oswego to Toledo; W. B. Phillips, Oswego to Milwaukee; Mary Lyons, Charlotte to Chicago; barges Eureka, Albany, India and Adirondac. Ogdensburg to Bay Gity; schrs Charyer, Charlotte to Detroit; Oriental. Kingston to Sault Ste. Marie: H. Dudley, Collins Bay to Toledo; Kinght Templar, Oswego to Chicago; Telegraph, Fair Haven to Toledo; J. T. Mott. Ogdensburg to Cleveland; Star, Toronto to Ashtabula.

Eastward—Props Granite State, Toledo to Ogdensburg; Asia and Lake Michigan, do to Montreal; Clinton, do to Kingston; barks Craftsman, Cleveland to Toronto; T. R. Merfitt, Toledo to Port Metcalf; schrs Hattle Howard, Cleveland to Toronto; The Lakes, Black River to do; Senator Blood, Toledo to Oswero; Julia Willard, Erie to Toronto. TUG-OWNERS' MEETING.

According to understanding, the tug-owners rep-resenting the Association and Independent lines According to understanding, the tag-owners representing the Association and Independent lines and the wild boats met at the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company's office last evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting some satisfactory arrangement of the present difficulties. Those present were J. L. Dunham, J. L. Higgie, Jesse Cox, Capt. Ed Napier, Capt. Welsh, Capt. Henry Blue, Andrew Riersen, Capt. E. Dwhike, Charles Crane, Capt. Dall, and Mr. Gutches. The peeky reporters were not admitted, buil its was ascertained that a proposition was made whereby each owner should agree to stand by the towing rates current before the present tag war, and the tage of each line to take their turn outside. To secure a fulfillment of the agreement, each line and each owner of an independent or wild tag was to deposit with some person or persons \$100, which was to be forfeited in case of a violation of the terms of the proposed compact. Theresenent arose a hitch in the prodecitings. Capt. Dahlke and one or two others being auxilling to make such an arreement with forfeit attacked. The matter was discussed until after 9 o'clock, but no final arrangement was effected and it was concluded to adjourn until this sventing, when, it is thought, a final understanding will be had and the bouts will be ron again under the old arriff, with the allowance of 30 per cent discount. But unless all of the owners bind themselves to live up to the agreement on arrangement will be made, and the war will go on again. To night will tell the story.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr J. & A. Stionsch had her jibboom yanked out vesterday, while coming down the river, in a collision with the early Uranus.

The schr C. G. Breed got aground at Cleveland Tnesday, just believ the lower Central way bridge, in twelve feet and eight inches of water.

The Oswego yacht Isabel, with a party of seven persons on board, encountered a heavy gale on Lake Ontario last Friday, and had a narrow escape from death by drowning.

A dispatch says that the schr Portage, which

sunk of Port Rowan last Friday, lies in twenty-three feet of water, and will pure a total wreek. The vessel was owned by P. Horton, of Eric, was valued at \$3.30, registered \$21 tens burden, and was classed \$92 desh by the lake underwriters. She was built in 1802, and underwriters but 1872 and 1874. The vessel was insured, but to what extent evid not be learned. She was loaded with cold, and bound from Fart Haven to Toledo. The amount of insurance on her carge, H say, is not beginning.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 1.—Down—Props J.
Bertschy, C. J. Kershaw, Celtie, C. B. Hale and
consorte; sohrs Aiva Bradley, Escanaba, David
Wagsiaff, Arctic, Otonabee.

Up—Props Benten, Japan, Fountain City, Columble, Chemplain, James Fiels, Jr.; sohns Pathfinder, Donaldson, Richard Winslow.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

The steam-barge H. C. Schmoor succeeded in relessing the schr Reed Case last evening, and towed
her to the Grand Trunk dock at Point Edward,
when the schooser was libeled for wrecking in
Canadian waters. She gave bonds.

Post Huron, Mich., Aug. 1—10 p. m.—Passed
Up—Frops Juniatz, Hackinsaw, Ohio and consort,
Rawleigh with Rate Winslow, Belle; schrs H. F.
Root, William Park, Seaman, Eliza Allen, Regins.

Down—Props Prince Alfred, Mayflower, Fessender, Waverly with F. A. Georger, Alaska and
barges; schrs Nellte Redington, Perisaukee, S. J.
Titlden, J. O. Thayer, Adventurer.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKE, Aug. 1:—The work on Hacine and
Kenosha harbors has been awarded to the Chicago
Dredging and Dock Company, as the lowest bid-

ders, at \$3,661.61 for the former, and \$2,647.30 for the latter.

Clearances—Prop Annie Young, for Eric and Buffalo, with 800 bris stur; 30,000 bu cats, 8,750 bu rye, 500 bris pork; stur Shebowgan, for Chicago, with 14,180 lbs feed, 23,000 lbs cheese, 7,200 pigs butter, and 15,247 lbs rags; prop 84. Albans, for Ogdensburg.

Arrived—Props Miswankes, from Ogdensburg; Sovereign, from Sernia, with 497 tons railroad iron encents to Manitobe; Commodore, from Burfalo, with 281 bris oil, 61 bris melasses, 171 bris angar, 94 sacus coffed.

Receipts of wheat, 18,6779 bu; shipments, none; in store, 697,000 bu.

Freights—No contracts.

Grain freights were quiet yesterday and firmly held, owing to the advance in rail rates. Carriers quoted the market at 14,620 on corn, and the outside was paid for a small wheat vessel the precedside was paid for a small wheat vessel the preceding evening. Room was taken for 40,000 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu cats. To Buffalo-Schr D. S. Anstin (Wednesday evening), wheat at 2e; W. S. Crosthwaite, cats at 13c; prop Commodore, corn to Boston at 104c. To Collingwood—Schrs George C. Finney, L. Cooper, George L. Wrenn, corn, all Wednesday evening, on through rate. In the afternoon the schr Elvira, wheat, to Kingston.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Manquerra, Mich., Ang. 1.—Arrived—Prop.
Egyptian; schre Pelican, Kingdisher.
Cleared—Prop. Fletcher, James Davidson, S. Chamberlain; schrs Fayette Brown, Iron John Martin.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina, Enrit, Pa., Aug. 1.—Arrivais—Prop Conestoga, Chicago; schrs St. Peter, S. D. Hungerford, Mi-ami Belle, C. B. Benson, Toledo. Departures—Prop Wissahickon, Chicago; schr St. Peter, Toledo; stmr Atlantic, Portage.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 1.—Arrived—Prop W. Hale,
Ottawa, 3, 300 bu corn; Friendship, Ottawa, 6, 500
bu corn; Montreal, Utica, 5, 900 bu corn; Leviathan, LaSalle, 6, 000 bu corn.
Cleared—Prop Mohawk Belfe, Kankakee Feeder,
4, 612 ft lumber.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Grain freights are looking up a little, and vesselmen are more hopeful in consequence.

The Chicago yacht Anon was at Milwankee
Wednesday, and left there yesterday, homeward
bound. ound.
The passengers of the stmr Peerless on her last trip round united in a testimonial to Capt. Allan McIntyre, Purser Walker, and Steward Brown, for

their uniform courtes; and kindness during the voyage. The Peerless left again last night with a large passenger and freight list. Competition is rife between the excursion stmrs Flors and Metropolis, and they vie with each other in pounding out the most music and trotting out the most runners to extol their merits. Conley Bros., of Buffalo, bought the Schr Lewis
Wells, which was sold at Marshal's sale at Oswejo
Monday, for \$400.

The mizzenmast and other wreckage of the schr
Kate L. Bruce, which foundered in Lake Haron
last fall, have been picked up in the vicinity of Alpens.

The schr H. D. Moore is getting a new jibboom put in, and the Maggie Thompson will also require one to replace that knocked out in a till with the prop Cuoa.

Capt. Brow, formerly of the stmr Lowell, Northern Transit Line, is to take command of the Granite State, soon to ran between Toledo and Cleveland, and Mr. Dallas Ryder, until recently first mate on the City of Concord, will be Captain of the Lowell.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr Sea Bird, Plummerville, stones, Orden's Canal. Prop City of Traverse, Traverse, sundries, Fourteenth street.

Prop Sky Larer, Benton, sundries, State street.

Prop Sky Larer, Benton, sundries, State street.

Prop Sky Larer, Benton, sundries, State street.

Prop Tempest, Caniville, stones, Orden's Canal.

Schr Schupikill, Eric, cesi, Magazine Silp.

Prop Milwaukec, Ordenaburg, sundries, State street.

Schr Frimsin Moss, Manitowoc, lumber, Market.

Schr Trumsin Moss, Manitowoc, lumber, Market.

Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Market.

Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, State street.

Prop Tw. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Gas-House Schr A. P. Nichols, Sturgeon Bay, ice Tweifth street.

Schr Ida, Manitowoc, lumber, Rush street.

Schr Ida, Manitowoc, lumber, Rush street.

Prop Id. C. Brittian, Saugrainek, sundries, State street.

Prop Tempest, Whise Lake, lumber, Market.

Schr Con, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.

Schr M. B. Hale, Menounlies, lumber, Market.

Schr M. B. Bale, Menounlies, lumber, Market.

Schr An. Berrs, Kerwauner, ties, Barket.

Schr An. Berrs, Kerwauner, ties, Barket.

Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber, Market.

Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber, Market.

Schr Berte Cakkins, Manistee, lumber, Caken.

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Sarnia, sait, Wells street.

Schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, lumber, C. B. & Q.

Schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, lumber, C. C. B. & Q.

Schr Berter Cakkins, Manistee, lumber, Caken.

Schr Guiding Star. Alpena, lumber, Market.

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Sarnia, sait. Wells street.

Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee, lumber. Twenty-second street.

Schr H. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, lumber, C. B. & Q. Schr Jehnie Mullins, Ludincton, lumber, Market.

Prop J. Pridgeon, Fr. Bay City, sait. Wells street.

Schr Monsoon, R. Bay City, sait. Wells street.

Schr Monsoon, R. Bay City, sait. Wells street.

Schr Monsoon, R. Grett A. Latincton, lumber, Market.

Prop J. Pridgeon, Fr. Bay City, sait. Wells street.

Schr Ella Ellinwood. White Lake, light.

Prop General, Ludington, ight.

Schr City Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.

Schr A. C. Kreating, Ringston, corn.

Schr Peria Manistee, light.

Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Anabia, Buffalo, sundries.

Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, sundries.

Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, sundries.

Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier.

Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier.

Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier.

Schr Louisa McDonald, Muskegon, light.

Schr S. P. Wilson, White Lake, light.

Schr G. Kilen, White Lake, sundries.

Schr Hoons, A. Scool, Buffalo, corn.

Schr Hoons, A. Scool, Buffalo, corn.

Schr Hoons, Muskegon, light.

Schr Granger, Rogers Pier, light.

Schr Granger, Rogers Pier, light.

Schr Granger, Rogers Pier, light.

Schr Schreite, Oswego, corn.

Schr Homes, A. Maryer, Buffalo, corn.

Schr Homes, Benekannee, light.

Schr T

"A THREATENED OUTRAGE." PRINCETON, Iil. July 28.—Away down here, a this rural district, a rumor hath reached us

that the people of Chicago propose to turn their delectable river into Lake Michigan! O horror

delectable river into Lake Michgan! O horror of horrors! O unspeakable, unthinkable, undrinkable abomination of abominations! What shall we say to thy hideous shadow cast athwart our path as thou dost approach us! And what could we say to thy more hideous self if thou shouldst come upon us!

O Jupiter and Juno! O Vulcan and Diana! O Mars and Minerva! O all and sunory of we decent old Pagans, can we do nothing for us,—nothing to deliver us from the priesthood of latth and filth which has converted every stream in Caristendom into a cesspool, from which stund men and women, and innocent children and brutes, are compelled to drink!

O se mes who stand in Chicago pulpits, ye people who sit in Chicago pews, has the God of the Christian nothing to do with this world and the things of it! Is His time solely occupied with Reeping order in the happy hunting grounds beyond the stars, and with burning

rubbish in Gehenns, so that our paor little globe must wander on like a stray child in pathless wood! Do speak to Him, and see it He will not help you to preserve, for the use o man and beast, the purity of that sweet, spark ling water, and restore from contaministion the life-giving air he has lavished upon the Gardet City. Do try to get up some kind of worship of which Christianity shall be a part, and suicide a forbidden ingredient. Do try to believe that the God who made our bodies has some regard for them as well as for our souls; and denot sit quintly while Matumon shall do a decewhich must forever recall the passage from Dover to Calais, with its troop of blue-shirter attendants, stacks of white basins, and writting victims of stomachs ill at ease. Save our dringing-water, and our souls will stand less in need of saving.

JANE GEET SWIMMERS.

COLUMBUS, O., Ang. L.—A change in the Ohio State Journal is announced to-day, wherein George E. Ross, of London, and D. Filekinger, George E. Roes, of London, and D. Pfleitinger, of Dayton, obtain a one-twelfth interest each, and will be connected with the editorial staff. The sale was made on a valution of \$60,000 for the entire establishment. A. W. Francisco retains the management of the paper. Gen. Comley retains his one-third interest. The Johrna' is the only morning paper as the State capital, and has control of the morning Associated Press dispatches.

EXCHANGED SHOTS. Atourra, Ga., Aug. 1.—R. S. Sanisbury and J. S. Iverson met on the Carolina side of the river this morning, exchanged shots, missed each other, and the difficulty was arranged.

> AMUSEMENTS." ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.



GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH!

ON LAKE FRONT, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENTS THIS WEEK AND NO LONGER.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION SATURDAY PURENOON, AUGUST 3, Commencing at 10 o'clock. Regular Afterness and Evening Entertainments as usual.

All the daily papers in the city search that it is the most STUPENDOUS, STARTLING, SENSATIONAL Amusement enterprise ever seen here. A cyclone of minusiass greets the associating sets of THE TWENTT IMPERIAL TRAINED STUDS. A guif stream of visitors througing and unable to enter the vast Pavilions. Seence of SPLENDOR, WONDER, AND BRAUTT!
ALL THE CHILDREN IN ECSTACIES!
TEN THOUSAND LADIES

pplaud, admire, and the canvas quivering with che MAGNIFICENT, NOBLE, AND LEARNED STALLIONS New Acts and a Flaming Constellation of Stars in th MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE AS USUAL.

Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances one hour later. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 9, haif-price. Reserved seats, 25 cents extrs. 2,000 ARM CHAIRS

Reserved, and all numbered, and placed upon an elevated platform, commanding an unobstructed view of the Areaic performances and the entire Amphitheatre and General Admission Tickets are also for sale at Bauer's Palmer House Music Store,

At the usual slight advance. Seats can be selected from a diagram, at any time, good for my day or even ing performance. Payllians thoroughly ventilated Jourteous Ushers in attendance. P. T. BARNUM, Prop'r. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. OPENING OF THE SEASON, DEDICATION OF THE NEW DECORATIONS.

This popular place of amusement, practically new in every particular. Now the most elegant as it is the largest in Chicago. Engagement of the famed COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY. COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY,
The par excellence of BURLESQUE ORGANIZATION.
Most complete ensemble of artists, MUSICAL CULTURE of the highest order; with MIETH of the most
hilarious character, governed by refinement.

Monday Evening, Aug. 5, 1878,
Every Evening of the week, Wednesday and Saturday
Matinesa, the most successful burlesque.
Babes in the Wood; or, Who Killed Cock Robin I

Babes in the Wood; or, Who Killed Cock Robin I Entirely NEW SCRNERY, MOST GORGEOIS COSTUMES, CAPTIVATING MUSIC, and BRILLIANT EFFECTS. 30 ARTISTS, 50 in this Mammoth Company, prominent among whom is the unitvaled Cantatrice and Operatic Artists. SEAU.

FILLE, ESIS CONTROLLED, Mr. W. B. Cabill, Mr. A. W. Madin, Mr. B. ALLET, Mr. Wm. 6ill.
Mr. A. W. Madin, Mr. B. Amberg, Mr. U. G. Seaul, Mr. W. F. Larger, Mr. U. Controlled, Mr. W. B. Cabill, Mr. W. F. Harpur, And the Colebrated Tenor Robusto, MR. C. H. DREW, Musical Director. MR. H. SATOR. In the repertoire of the Company ready for production: Chalerella, Robinson Crusser, Oxygers, Piffs. Bus Beat now open for Reserved Seats without extra charge.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Popular prices \$1. 75c, 50c, and 25c. Tuesday, July 30, every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. ENTIRE CHANGE of ENTERTAINMENT. HARRY ROBINSON'S MINSTRELS.

And the old-time Chicago Favorites.

Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble. Monday, Aug. 5—The brilliant artista, MR. and MRS. MAJORONI and Superb Dramatic Company. STEAMER FLORA. Programme of excursions for this weez, ending Aug.
4 from Clark at bridge:
Friday, Aug. 2, on the lake at 2:50 p. m.; moonlight
on the lake at 7:50 p. m.; moonlight
on the lake at 7:50 p. m.; to Michigan City at 9 p. m., returning Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11:50
igan City at 9 p. m., returning Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11:50

a. m. Fure to Kenosha and return, \$1; Waukegus and re-turn, \$1; Michigan City and return, \$1; all other sound trips, 50 cents. BUSINESS CHANCES, A gentleman having discovered a new process of photo-engraving which must eventually entirely supersed the oid laborious wood engraving by hand, is desirous of disposing of his discovery to some responsible person. It is now in successful operation, and gives surprising results. Splendid chance for investment. High testimonials from parties in the East now using it. This process is not in use in the West. Address B. HAGOPIAN, 45 South Washington Square, New York.

CHIROPODIST. CORNS STRPHENS, YHR CHIBOP-dies, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens Af-Eight Salve for burss, bolls, gests have 1:- 20c per 20cs.

PROPOSALS. Engineer's Office, New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

Proposals will be received at this office until accordance of the seventh of the until accordance of the New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad from Willow Springs to Las Versa, New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad from Willow Springs to Las Versa, New Mexico, —all work to be combine de not later than March 1. 1872.

In the second second second second frinted on a second second frinted on and after Aug. 1, 1878.

Specifications, conditions, and forms for bies may be had on application to this office by letter or in person. A good bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract and the protection of the Company.

Approved: GENERAL MANAGER.

Approved: GENERAL MANAGER.

Improvement of the Harbor at Charleston, S. C.

U. S. Evolvens Orylor,

Army Building, cor. Houston and Green streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS. for the construction of a Jetty in the Harbor of Charleston, S. C., will be a distribution of a distribution. The construction of a distribution. The construction of a line with the construction of a line with the construction of a tribution. The construction of a billiank forms, specification, and all necessary fargormation. Construction at this effice, of Capit. James C. Post. Corra of Engineers, Sevenath. Ga.

Q. A. Ollilmons, Lt. Cot. of Engineers.

Improvement of Minnesota River.

Excinera Oppion. U. S. A., §

ENGINEER OFFICE U. S. A., § S. P. Patt. Mins., Aug. 1, 1878.

Duplicate besied Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 calock s. m., Aug. 31, 1878. for the removal of angle, etc., from the Minnesota River. For all information apper as St. Paul. Minn., to Calable S. Alick. Captain of Engineers.

Proposals for Dredging at Chicago Har-

bor, III.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.

BOOM 25 HONOR'S BUTTON'S CENCARD, JULY 31, 1878.

Sealed Proposals, in daplicate, will be received at this office until 12 welcock in Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1878.

For branks for groppedis and all information apply at this office.

RLEGTRIC SELTS AND MANDS

health and bodily energy, without the use medicine of any kind. PULVERMACHER'S

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them.

These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Faribilitions Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, sales, single, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

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Cor. 8th & Vine Sta., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Breadway, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE: 218 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

Avoid bogus appliances claiming tric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains h listinguish the genuine from the spurious

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN THE CRUCUIT COURT of the United Scales for the Northern District of Hiltons. In chancery. John N. Denison and John W. Brooks vs. The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and also Charles I. Bowditch, William U. Weld, and C. J. Morrift, to their intervention. Weld, and the former on the she do decord the same part of the state of the decord the same part of the state of the decording to the same part of the state of the same part of the same of the same part of the sam UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. IN THE CIR

same, and all other property, "rights, and franchises, and things whatsever which were intended as the conveyed by said mortange how in the hands or under the control or authority of the discreter appointed in the cause, and all property sequinted by purchase or otherwise by said Receiver during the pendency of this suit for use in connection with said refirmed, and witch shall be at the time of wald said in his possession, or to which he shall be entitled; together as one entire property, and not in separate parcels. Untaid bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage formulosed is said-cause may be received by the Ratter from the parchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the parchaser money in the manner. to the extent, and spon the terms authorized by the said decrees and for the character and terms of said, and time and note of payment, reference is had to said decree and said order of record in said cause in said course. But the said course of the States for the Northern District of illinois.



OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. North German Lloyd The steamers of this Company will sail every Saley from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, illobol fates of passage—From New York to Southampt condon Harre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100, 200d; stearage, \$30 currency. For free old, \$400, gold; stearage, \$30 currency. For free of the condon passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New Yor.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III.

It is well known Dr. James for the past of years has at he man of the preferation in the freezingent of all more favoric diseases that require limited has attention. It has million, explaining who should many? I Why man?

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Face. York, and Lot And A CAPSULES TO CAPSULES

NO PAY! Dr. Kean 173 South Clarkest., Chicago-sult remonally or by mail, free of charge, its nervous, or sectal disease. Its., Kean physician in the sity who warrants cures of a

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Carroll vs. Felker muss presented itself before Justice Foote yesterday, and got a set-back till Aug. 8 at 10 a. m. Amelia Reck, 11 years of age, residing at

Amelia Reck, 11 years of age, residing at No. 58 West Indiana street, was sunstruck yesterday, and is not expected to recover.

The thieves and general vagabonds found on Ed. Burn's bum-boat when it was last pulled were before Justice Foote yesterday, and obtained continuances till to-day.

Vinnie Phelan, a prostitute rooming in the Pacific Block, last night tried to commit sui-cide by taking a dose of laudanum. Dr. Jones, with his little stomach-pump, thwarted the job.

At 12:30 yesterday afternoon, Edward Pendergrast, 24 years of age, while fishing in the lake at the foot of Twenty-fifth street fell in and was drowned. The body was taken to his parents' residence, No. 1306 Stewart avenue. The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanase, optician, 88 Malison street (TRIBUNE Suilding), was at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m., 8; 12 m., 84; 3 p. m., 87; 8 p. m., 82. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29, 34; 8 p. m., 29, 36.

Wednesday night at 6 o'clock Louis Gan-n. 11 years of age, was accidentally drowned ille bathing in a pond in Rice's quarry, at the mer of Artesian svenue and Ohio street. The dy was taken to the parents' home, No. 83 Fry

The Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons were to have held a regular meeting the Tremont House at 8 o'clock last evening, ut, only a few of the members being present, a

ttee of shoemakers called on the

were received yesterday from A. M. Dudley, commanding the post at on, New Mexico, giving an account of troubles in Lincoln County. The re-dated July 13, 15, 16, and 18, and to thached the usual lot of papers connect

music of all kinds, and a farce, "Ginger had been prepared.

regular monthly meeting of the manSt. Luke's Free Hospital was held yesterhe Hospital building. There were present.
Dr. Locke, Dr. Brewster, Mrs. Forrest,
irley, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Goodwin, Jr.
routine business was transacted, and the
of patients at present under treatment was
1 as thirty-one, they being of all ages,
ities, and creeds. So many of the patrons
ospital are absent from the city that the
are far below the necessities of the poor.
It is hoped that all in the city who are
et in the care of the indigent suck will send
and without delay.

dissection was arrand of its publication, and dissect to give it up. To a reporter who called pon him, Mr. Langfield evinced a decided unwill-inness to say anything about the affair, but he elunteered the information that the troubles were limost wholly of a personal character, not at all ensational and interesting to the public. It is hought by many that the young man did not actu-lly intend to kill himself, although he recklessly laced the weapon at his head. The friends of the secessed reside at Hartford, Conn., whither the ody will be sent to-day after the inquest.

There was to have been a meeting of clizens at Brand's Hall, corner Erie and Clark streets, last evening for the purpose of considering ways and means to protect the property at the foot of Oak street and vicinity from the encroachments of the lasts. of this, about 300 feet of the beach at the foot of Oak street has been washed away, and at least one house, that of J. H. Hooper, is in danger of being destroyed by the waves, and eventually, it is claimed, the Water-Works will be endangered. On the west side of the Lake Shore Drive there is an immense cavity filled with water, which, it is claimed, is deleterous to the health of the city. The meeting last evening was called by Ald. Daly, but, aside from him, Messrs. Hooper, Prussing, Almendinger; and S. M. Fargo were the only persons present. As nothing could be done by such a small number, a general talk was indulged in. At the meeting of the Council Monday evening, Ald. Daly, on behalf of his ward, the Eighteenth, will introduce an order providing that the Department of Public Works be directed to prepare proper ordinances for the curbing and filling of Bellview place and Oak street, from Rush street to the Lake-Shore Drive.

The Iron-Molders Union, at a regular meeting, notated a committee on resolutions to express the eling of that body in regard to the strike of the inters of the Inter-Ocean. The following are interested in the Inter-Ocean. conclusions: The sense of this body that the id made by the proprietors of the Inter-Geran is, and all members of our organization will cease contact that paper. The sense of the Typographical Union entre to members of the Typographical Union entre the sense of the Typographical Union entre the sense of the Typographical Union entre sense of the Typographical Union entre series, and when them success.

gad in the strike, and wish them success.

FIRES FOR JULY.

The following are the fires for the month of July, a reported by Bullwinkle's Fire Patrol: Total immer of stairs, 51; total number of stills, 18. The fires are accounted for as follows: Children baying with matches, 8; chimney fires, 7; incendary, 5; unknown, 5; defective fire, 5; sparks from chimney, 4; explosion of kerosene lamp, 3; dary, 5; unknown, 5; defective flue, 5; sparks from chimney, 4; explosion of kerosene lamp, 3; disconnected stovepipe, 3; rekinding, 3; faise, 3; friction, 2; tar boiling over, 2; oil boiling over, 2; sparks from engine, 2; explosion, 2; and I each, lighted match, fireworks, grease failing on embers, gas-jet, coffee-roaster, cigar-stub, spontaneous compustion, hot ashes, oil in stove, bonfre, kindling on stove, sisck-lime, and candle. Loss, 550, 044. Loss to insurance, \$33, 612, 50. Total amount of insurance involved, \$170, 002. The buildings are classified into 22 brick and 58 frames. Losses occurred on 17 buildings, which caught from other fires. In no case was a brick building damaged by an adjacent fire, nor did any fire in brick pullding spread to an adjacent struct as above includes one fire in the Town of Lake, at the Union Stock-Yards, and the explosion licker's packing-house, Union Stock-Yards.

THE CITY HALL.

The license receipts were a little over ripts of the Water Office for Jul

Thus far 1,094 billiard and pool table li The death rate this week is running very light, and Register Wright is getting a reg.

No building permits worth specific mention were issued those taken out being for small swellings and beins.

The disbursing clerk paid out \$300 in the beauty and of it to merchants for supplies. This

disbursing clerk paid out \$300 in were paid out.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were only \$18,557, of which \$12,604 was for tax

for from \$1 to \$1,000, the aggregate amount being in the neighborhood of \$700,000. Supt. Servey had the Captains and Lieu-enants in his office for an hour in the afternoon, and is understood to have given them an outline of is policy. Only the general statement that the timost will be done to rid the city of thieves, dis-rderly houses, etc., was given to the reporters.

The City Clerk has issued 1,058 saloon licenses when he closed his office on the 31st ult. Yesterday he handed over his counter thirty more. For some reason the saloon-keepers are "very backward in coming forward," at least 2,000 being delinquent. The Mayor has notified his police to

backward in coming towards, delinquent. The Mayor has notified his police to meet him this morning to arrange for a raid on those who haven't paid up.

Prof. Barrett has secured a patent for his method of reflecting the rays of the electric light.—g combination of reflectors and lenses. He intends going to St. Lonis shortly to have several of the lamps made. They will be of glass, and cannot be manufactured here. He expects, in ten days, to begin experiments from the top of St. Ignatius College on the West Side.

Commissioner De Wolf does not believe the Asiatic cholers will reach Chicago, as the nearest cases so far reported are at Malta. In regard to yellow fever, the nearest cases are quarantined at Cairo, and, as Chicago had never had case, certainly not for many years, he does not fear that the scourge will come this far north. Should it do so, however, he would establish a quarantine ten miles beyond the city limits.

quarantine ten miles beyond the city limits.

The Special Committee appointed by the Conneil to investigate the charges against the Lake-street squad will begin their labors in the Council Chamber this evening. Subpenas have been lassed for twenty witnesses, but, as the main reliance of the makers of the charges is upon members of the squad, it is not likely that anything material will be elicited. However strong may be the assurances of protection, experience in the past has shown that officers who "squealed" didn't remain very long on the force. It is believed that the investigation, like the others, will prove to be a fallurs.

The resignations of Liout Vassy and De-

lieved that the investigation, like the others, will prove to be a failure.

The resignations of Lieut, Vessey and Detectives Ryan, Riordan and Maloney were handed to Supt. Seavey in the morning and accepted. As to the vacancies, who would get Vesey's place was uncertain until late in the afternoon. It was reported that Detective Bonnield, a brother of the Corporation Counsel, was to be promoted, but this proved to be untrue. The Mayor and Superintendent had "three names" under consideration, and a decision was reached at 5 o'clock, Patrolman Martin Hayes, of the Armory, being selected. Two of the West Side detectives—Lansing and Londergan—having been transferred to headquarters, there is but one position on the "fly" corps to be filled. Sam Eilis will get it. A brother of Assistant-Superintendent Dixon has been appointed to succeed Eilis in the Law Department work. Sergt. Pat Ryan, of the Twelfth-Street Station, was ordered to report at the Central for duty as detective. Patrolman John Rehm, Station-Keeper at Madison street, will take Ryan's star, while Patrolman Patrick Maloney steps into Rehm's old shose. Patrolman John R Mahony was elevated to Station-Keeper at Cottage Grove avenue, vice Bedell, promoted to a Lieutenancy. Among the rumors was one which decapitated Capt. O'Donnell and Lieuts. Barrett, Simmons, and Fox. A man who ought to be posted said that O'Donnell was to be lowered a grade and given his old position at the Twelfth Street Station, while ex-Superintendent Hickey was to be once more Captain of the First Precinct. This, however, is regarded as doubtful. Whatever further changes are contemplated will be made public by Saturday. Until general orders are issued, nothing definite will be known regarding them. The appointments made yesterday take effect this morning.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

County-Clerk Klokke yesterday received word that his 2-year-old son had died in Frankfurt, Germany, of diphtheria. He was greatly attached to the child. His family went abroad some months ago, and up to a few days ago all were in good

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of numerous petty cases, and, among others, found a true bill for forgery against Theodore Price, who is charged with "raising" city scrip,—that is, taking a certificate for \$5 and altering it so it would read a greater amount. The evidence showed that he had "raised" in several cases. He is understood to be under arrest. C. C. P. Holden, now a Grand Juror, sees

glory, he thinks, in the indictment of somebody in connection with the construction of the city's half connection with the construction of the city's half of the Court-House, and it was talked around yesterday that he proposed to unburden himself before the body of which he is a member. It is not known how much he knows of the alleged irregularities on the city's half, but it is generally believed that, however much he may know, he knows more about the county's half.

more about the county's half.

In the County Court yesterday morning a number of insane cases were called. The industry of the "professionals" in trying to get on the jury to try the unfortunates, on account of the 80-there is in the job, was amusing, and was commented on quite freely. Several of the "professionals" anceeded in getting places, and after considerable delay the trials proceeded. Mary Halia, Daniel White, Mary O'Malia, Maggle Constantine, Julia Boyle, Rosalind Thorack, and Gustave Johnson were adjudged insane. Several other cases resulted in dismissal, and there were a few continuances.

The Rev. R. P. Morgan, who returned a mutilated marriage license a few days ago, of which notice was made, came over yesterday and apologized and explained. He said that he had recently come from Ohio, where the law did not require the return of the license, and he did not know that the Illinois laws were different. A duplicate license was issued, which he filled out and signed, and the difficulty was amicably adjusted. Petersen, the gentleman whose license he had mutilated, also called during the day to know whether he had really been married or not, and the explanation seemed to satisfy him.

The Committee on Equalitation with the same and the s

The Committee on Equalization, with its The Committee on Equalization, with its superabundance of clerks.—one of whom, in the absence of any other employment, managed to get on the jury in the County Court yesterday morning,—was in session all day, but did nothing of importance. In the afternoon the objections to the assessment in the Town of Lemont were heard, the most of which have been mentioned. The charge is that the Assessor discriminated in favor of Walker, Keough & Co., and that faction, and, although the facts seem to lead to that conclusion, he denies it obstinately. M. Singer was before the Committee, among others, and made the case so plain that there is scarcely a doubt but many of the so-called errors in the assessment will be corrected.

Fitzgerald caused the County Board son Fitzgerald caused the County Board some months ago to extend ontic an amount of money for the services of experts to took into the doings of the South Park Commissioners. It was not known at the time that he was a candidate for Sheriff, and was employing every means in his power at the public's expense to popularize himself, and, as a consequence, some folks regarded him as sincere. His "experts," at a sairy of \$8 a day, put in all the time they could in making political capital for him. They were finally ordered out of the office of the South Park Commissioners. Fitzgerald was enraged at being so suddenly cut

a day, put in all the time they could in making political capital for him. They were finally ordered out of the office of the South Park Commissioners. Fitzgerald was enraged at being so suddenly out off in his glory, but his wrath was of no avail, and his "experts" had to look up another job. Yesterday the Commissioner opened up the affair again, or tried to, by arming himself with the report of his "experts" and knocking at the Grand-Jury room, his object being to seek the indictment of the South Park Commissioners. Sensible of the fact that he had several tools on the jury, he thought all he had to do was to knock and it would be opened unto him. But not as, for the Court had specially instructed the jury not to hear any complaints except they came through the State's Attorney, and Mr. Haven, the foreman, remembered it. The Commissioner was told that he would just have to lay his case before the State's Attorney, and, mamuch as his aim had been political capital, he was set back. Several jurors—those he owned—wanted to hear him, because he was eminently respectable, but the foreman could not understand that the Court had favored the "eminent" in his instructions, and the result was the jury called upon Judge Rogers as a body in the matter. Upon the jury's arriving in court, Mr. Haven told the State's Attorney of the unusual and bulldoxing proceeding, and Mr. Mills stated to the Court that there was a complaint before the jury which had not been submitted to him, in view of the Court's instructions, was a proper thing. The Court replied, in very forcible language, that, whatever the complain was, it should first be submitted to the State's Attorney, and reminded the jury business about the neighboring saloons, which was very improper. The foreman wanted to state what the matter was, but the Court talk's aske, and that he had heard of the jurors talking about jury business about the neighboring wand reminded the jury that the complaint safet 5 o'clock. and he did hear the complaint after 5 o'clock. and he he w

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The alcohol exports to-day will aggregate

The Sub-Treasury disposed of \$8,200 in new 4 per cent bonds yesterday. George C. Hutchinson, for infringing the Apollinaris Water trade-mark, was held in \$1,000 The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday included \$25,000 in currency and \$5,000 in gold on interest account. Of the silver dollars, \$1,000 were paid out.

The receipt of \$60 in pennies and nickels at the Sub-Treasury makes as much trouble as the receiving of \$500,000 in gold, and there is should as much weight in the former.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

BUNTING UP RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The South-Town Assessor has made disigent search, and with considerable success, this year for property not returned by the various railroad companies to the County Clerk in their usual annual statements. This property is that spon which the companies build their side-tracks, switches, etc., and the custom has been to include it under the general head of "railroad track," to be divided by the State Board of Equalization among the other counties through which the line runs, and, by so doing, to diminish the taxable valuation of their property in Cook County, and leasen the amount of their taxes. Sec. 43 of the Revenue law of 1874 provides that the "side-or second track, and all turnouts, and all station-houses, depots, machine-shops, or other buildings belonging to the road, shall be taxed in the county, town, villare, district, or city in which the same are located, "the "railroad track" being listed and taxed in the various counties, districts, etc., in the proportion that the length of the main track in said county, district, etc., bears to the leigth of the whole road in this State. By the conveniently-broad construction which the railroad companies have placed on the term "railroad track." they have been in the habit of returning all the territory used as transfer tracks, lumber tracks, elevator tracks, and, in short, all the land necessarily occupied by them as such, an important railroad centre as Chicago, as being, under the law, "railroad track." they have been in the habit of returning all the territory used as transfer tracks, lumber tracks, elevator tracks, and, in short, all the land necessarily occupied by them as such, an important railroad centre as Chicago, as being, under the law, "railroad track," they have been in the habit of returning all the returns on which the Board of Equalization of the County Board paid some considerable attention to the matter last May, employing Mr. W. B. S. Anderson to investigate the subject, look over the returns, and report the res BUNTING UP RAILROAD PROPERTY.
South-Town Assessor has made dirie

ithis report

MR. ANDERSON SAID:

I think that the remedy for this injustice to the city and county is within the power of the authorities, and would suggest that each railroad company in this county be notified that they will be expected, in making their returns for the year 1878 to the County Clerk, to return, for assessment by the local Assessor, everything but the railroad track proper and right of way (which has been once decided by the artificial track), and their reports be carefully analyzed and compared with the atlas; and in case they refuse to make this return, that the County Clerk should give the property to the local Assessor for assessment, and that the county authorities should have a represensative at Springfield during the session of the State Board of Equalization to see that when that body makes its annual assessment of railroad property in this State, they give Cook County the benefit of the property located in this county, and justiy and legally taxable here.

able here.

The report was adouted by the Committee, and subsequently by the Board, and a copy of the document sent by the County Clerk to each of the Town Assessors early in May for their guidance in dealing with railroad property.

THE RESULT OF THE EFFORTS on the part of Assessor Rice and his sharp-sighted Deputies was the discovery of the following additional railroad property which should be assessed in Cook County, but which was not found on the schedules submitted by the railroads to the County Clerk:

ion of N. E. 4, of S. W. 4, Sec. 21, 39, 14, 50 feet by 250 feet, together with depot buildings, \$1,000.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Lots 1 to 8, Block 1, \$4,600; Block 3, with an elevator, never assessed before, \$60,000; Block 4, with improvements, \$45,000; Lots 1 and 2, Block 13, \$8,000; Block 14, \$6,400; Lots 1 and 2, Block 13, \$8,000; Block 14, \$6,400; Lots 1 to 2, Block 17, \$15,000; elevator on Blocks 14 and 15, never assessed before, \$50,000; Lots 1 and 2, Block 27, \$4,000; Block 274, \$1,000; undivided one-sixth Lot 2, Block 32, \$50; andivided one-sixth Lot 2, Block 33, \$1,500, all of the foregoing being in Sec. 21, 39, 14; Lots 1 to 8, Block 3, Wilder's North Addition, Sec. 21, \$3,000; Lots 49 to 56, Walker, Grier, and others' Addition to Sec. 21, \$5,000; W. 78 feet Lot 17, Blocks 108 and 107, School Section, \$2,000.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—Undivided 45 of E. 45 of Lot 5, Block 4, S. E. 4 Sec. 21, \$300.

The Assessor also ht upon the following personal property, which he assessed at the following figures, those of the railroad companies' schedules corrected in the light of the facts:

Erie & Chicago, No. 104 Clark street, \$150; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, depot and No. 56 Clark street, \$100; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, depot and No. 56 Clark street, \$100; Chicago, Miswankee & St. Paul. No. 63 Clark street, \$2,000; Baltimore & Ohio. No. 83 Clark street, \$2,000; Chicago, Miswankee & St. Paul. No. 63 Clark street, \$300; Chicago, Miswankee & St. Paul. No. 63 Clark street, \$300; Chicago & Bastern Illinois, No. 125 Dearborn street (14 rooms), \$1,500; Chicago & Padicah, No. 94 Dearborn street, \$100; Chicago & Padicah, No. 94 Dearborn street, \$100; Chicago & Padicah, No. 94 Dearborn street, \$100; Union & Kansas Pacific. No. 57 Clark street, \$100; Union & Kansas Pacific. No. 57 Clark street, \$100; Union & Kansas Pacific. No. 57 Clark street, \$100; Union & Kansas Pacific. No. 57 Clark street, \$100; Union & Kansas Pacific. vania Company, Washington and Dearborn streets and Ashland Block. \$1.500; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, No. 101 Clark street, \$100; Union & Kansas Pacific. No. 57 Clark street, \$100.

There was some "kicking" when it was learned that the Assessor had tried to get his hands on all the milroad property he could, and that he had succeeded to the above extent. Custom, long-established castom, was cited as a reason why he should not have been so particular in his researches, but the Assessor could not exactly understand why property should escape taxation this year simply because it had been skitpped in times gone by, and the figures in his books stand as recorded even unto this day.

BABY-FARMING.

THE CASE DISMISSED. The "cruelty-to-children" charge preferred against Mrs. H. N. Bell, keeper or proprietor of a species of "baby-farm" at No. 44 Seymour avenue, by one of the officers of the Humans Society continued to occupy Justice Scully's time and at tention yesterday afternoon. The same congrega tion of peculiar women were on hand, and two of the "farm-hands"—"Little Jack," aged 2 years, the "farm-hands"—"Little Jack, "aged 2 years, and a little girl aged 4 years—lent their unwilling presence to aid in the establishing of innocence on the part of the defense. The little boy was really an unusually healthy and active child. The little girl looked too old for her years, and was troubled with a serious affliction of the eyes which made her anything but prepossessing. While in court the children received the fatherly attention of his Honor.

the children received the fatherly attention of his Honor.

THE PROSECUTION

opened the case by cailing Mrs. Polly A. Van Orten, a professional nurse, living at No. 77 Western avenue. She said that for the last three years she had been a professional nurse. At one time she was called to attend Mrs. Bunnell, who lives next door to Mrs. Bell, and remained with her for six weeks or more. While there she had seen the child neretofore sooken of by Mrs. Bennell lying on the porch of Mrs. Bell's house. The infant was on a pillow laid upon a chair, and was left there for two or three hours one afternoon. It appeared his a dead child, and seem-ed not to have strength enough to liftits hand, nor to make any vocal noise. The only attention paid to the little one was by Mrs. Bell, who occasionally during the two or three hours brushed the files away from it. Witness had seen one of Mrs. Bell's proteges with great sores on its body, caused, in witness' opinion, by neglect. She had heard the crying many a time and oft of which Mrs. Bunnell complained. Further than the above points she had seen nothing that looked to her like craelty.

THE DEFENSE

ther than the above points she had seen nothing that looked to her like cruelty.

THE DEFENSE

then took up their side of the case, and in turn examined Mrs. Sarah Dempster, Mrs. E. W. Plower, Mrs. Bell. and other ladies, who said that they had made frequent visits to Mrs. Bell's "farm"; were interested in Mrs. Bell as a woman, and in the children for the common cause of humanity, and therefore knew what they said when they told of the treatment of the young ones. They all with one accord said that the children throve under Mrs. Bell, who watched over them with maternal regard; that the youngsters were fed with wholesome, nutritions food at proper times and in proper quantities; that no child had ever been abused by her; that the stories about the emaciation and soreness of the little ones were exaggerated and untrue; that the Dable or "Dynail" baby, concerning which so much had been said, was not in perfect health when brought to the farm; that it had a skin eruption very common among infants, and not at all indicative of neglect and ill-treatment; that the child improved on "farm" life; that the child mentioned as beling laid out on the porch for so long a time was saleen in a cool place,—until a complete denial and explanation had been made of all the accusations which the prosecution had advanced.

The case was submitted without argument and THE COURT.

which the prosecution had advanced.

The case was submitted without argument and THE COURT.

remarked that the law could be sound in Sec. 53 of Cnap. 28 of the Revised Statules. It read as follows: Any person who shall willfully and unnecessarily expose to the inclemency of the weather, or shall in any other manner injure in health or limb any child apprentice, or other person under his legal control, shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in the Penttentiary not exceeding five years. The statute admitted of no implyings. The text had to be followed. The question then was: "Is the defendant guilty of a willful and nanecessary exposure to the inclemency of the weather or any injury in health or limb of any child under her control?" By the testimony of Mrs. McGregor a clear case had been made out. The evidence of that woman, if tunontradited, would be enough to convict the defendent, for it showed a systematic negligence amounting to criminality. But Mrs. McGregor's evidence was more than set saide by the numerous witnesses for the defense, who showed an overwhelming preponderance of testimony in defendant's behalf. The Court could not travel beyond the confines of the statutes, and could take no judicial cognisance of the great burden of testimony irrelevant to the secnation, though a great deal of such evidence had been allowed. If anybody chose to set up and maintain a harbor of refuge—a hospital, a hiding-place—for children of illegitimate birth, and treated

the inmates of such a place kindness, the Conrt supposed to no one could interfere. If there was phnishm for the act of keeping such a place it must on through the press and the public. Certainly prosecution had failed to make out a case cruelty to children. The defendant was dischaed.
A gentleman living in the neighborhood of Mrs.
Bell's aggregation of filegalities said to a reporter
after the discharge of Mrs. Bell that the people
living in the vicinity of the "farm" were highly
indignant about the presence of such an establish-

POMEROY'S ARREST.

Clarence Pomeror, the South Side Beputy Assessor, who is charged with blackmailing while acting as an Assessor, and who was subsequently indicted, was yesterday arrested at No. 468 Wabash avenue, and last evening was occupying cell No. 67 in the Gounty Jail. It will be remembered that at the time of his arrest he confessed that he had been exacting money, etc., from the overburaened taxpayers as a consideration for being lenient in his valuations of their property. Further than this he said that it had cost him \$\$500 to get his place, and that after his appointment he was compelled to pay \$100 to get charge of the district he had been working, which he had not worked successfully, because he had been unable to realize \$200 per day in his exactions from the persons he was brought in contact with. He did not say at the time, except by intimation, where his money went, but it, was a little significant that as soon as he was arrested and gave bath he made himself extree,—went somewhere, where he stayed until yesterday, when he was rearrested.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS ARREST, as gained from the Detective Agency of Simmons & Cullerton, are that one of their men had been watching him for several weeks,—on his trail, but never in his presence until he was tracked to this city; and that the farthest he had been away was Toledo, from whence he arrived Wednesday evening, and put up at No. 408 Wabash avenue. His arrival was known, and his every movement watched, lest he should escape, they believing that the purpose of his visit was to dispose of his effects here and decamp for parts where he could not be reached, the time for his departure having been fixed for last evening. Knowing all this, he was surrounded yesterday, and, at about 2 o'clock, his hiding-place was attacked. The officers gained admission to the house after considerable trouble. Inquiries as to whether he was there were answered in the negative. Unmindful of the stories told, however, a search for him was commenced, and he was found in POMEROY'S ARREST.

accompanied by Col. Elison, whom he wished to
use as a bondsman. His bond was fixed at \$2,000,
and, not being able to farnish it, he was taken to
jail.

Directly after his incarceration a reporter waited
on him. He was occupying the upper bunk in
Cell 67, and in a state of mind far from composed.
He did not want to say anything about his troubles,
and positively refused to be interviewed, promising the reporter, however, that, if he would deal
gently with him, he would tell him all to-day.
He said, however, that he had never attempted to
avoid the responsibility of his crime, or to avoid
arrest, and that for three weeks after being
inducted he remained in the city, and at
his home. He had left the city on business, and
had been back several days when arrested, coming
to No. 468 wabash avenue Tuesday evening. He
had no idea or disposition to escape arrest, and,
while he confessed his guilt, he said that he was
one of the thousands who were guilty of the same
offense. In fact, he contended that all of his associate Assessors were equally guilty with him, and
that there was no such thing as honesty in
the business. All of the Assessors, he said, went
into the business for the money there was in it,
and their respective skill had been the only measure of the value of the position. He would not
say who he had divided with, but persisted in calling himself a "hittle fish." and in wondering why
others had not been found out, and promised to
make his hair-raising developments to-day. He
will endeavor to get built this morning.

When rents rooms at No. 488 Wabash avenue, and
at whose house Mr. Pomeroy was arrested, was
called upon by a Transux reporter last evening.
She stated that Mr. Pomeroy and another young
man, by the name of Smith, called at her house
Wednesday evening shoul 80 clock, and asked for
formerly a drug-clerk, but did not know Mr.
Pomeroy at the time. As they promised to pay for
their rooms in advance, she did not how Mr.
Pomeroy at the time. As they promised to pay for
their rooms in advance, s into her back-yard and two men appeared at the front door. One of those who gave his name as Simmons, a detective, inquired for Pomeroy. She said he had gone. They wanted to know where he had gone to. She said she thought he had left town. The detective insisted however, that he was in the house. They made a search and found him in his room. d him off. This was all she claimed

ROSSO.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEPENSE. The Rosso murder trial was resumed in the Crimi-nal Court yesterday morning, the defense beginning the calling of the Italian witnesses, who wer an alibi for Rosso. Antone Desmone, a barber, was the first witness.

He had known Rosso since his arrival in Chicago. He knew Vatrosso; also Pietro, the deceased. He took dinner with Rosso the day before the murder, Pietro and Vatrosso being present. Witness left the house about 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening, in the house about 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening, in company with Vatrosso, Pietro, and a man named Folesoto, who ran the house. There was no quarrel during the afternoon. Pietro went north and south with Vatrosso. Witness never saw either of them again. Witness returned to Polesoto's house about 10 o'clock that evening and found Rosso in bed. The next morning witness heard Rosso come down stairs. This was before the news of Pietro's wounding had reached the house. The witness was considerably shaken up on the cross-examination by Mr. Mills, and mixed his statements so badly that considerable merriment was created by his answers. house. The witness was considerably shaken up on the cross-examination by Mr. Mills, and mixed his statements so badly that considerable merriment was created by his answers.

Catherine Polesoto, a Sicillan, was next sworn, but could not understand the interpreter, who spoke only pure Italian. Another one was procured and got along better. Witness could not tell where she lived. She had known Rosso for over two years; did not know Vatrosso; knew Pietro by sight. She was in her own house the day before the murder, Rosso. Pietro, Desmone, and two other men took dinner there. Her story regarding the departure of Pietro. Desmone, and Vatrosso was the same as that of Desmone. She further testified that her husband, saw Rosso about 12 o'clock that night. Witness also saw him, and heard his voice about daylight Monday morning, but did not see him. The cross-examination developed the singular fact that, although witness had kept house several years, and naturally kept a stock of vinegar on hand, there was none in the house on the particular night reserved to. She never woke the Rossos at midnight before for vinegar. Nearly an nour was consumed in examining this winess, but nothing important was elected.

Vincenzo Antico, another barber, was next sworn. He knew Bosso well; knew Vatrosso by sight; also knew Pietro in Italy. His name there was Bartholomae Lograsto. He had a bad reputation in the old country. This witness was also inclined to be broken up by the cross-examination, and whenever a particularly material question was asked be professed the utmost ignorance of the English language, although at other times he spoke it fluently enough.

PRANK LUPPO had lived in Chicago ten years, and, like the rest of the Italian witnesses, came originally from Palmero. He knew Pietro in Italy under the name of Locrasto. He knew Pietro was an assumed name of the deceased. Peter Bianca, also an Italian, was called, He knew Pietro was an assumed name of the deceased. Peter Bianca, also an Italian, was called. He knew Pietro under t

salvatore Dilibeto, another fruit-merchant, was brought out. He was also from Palermo. Had known Rosso two years. Also knew Pietro as Locrasto; his reputation for truth and veracity was Locrasto; his reputation for truth and vetterly had,
bad,
John Ginochio, who had been acting as interperter, was sworn, and testified that "per Dio,"
the term used by Pietro at the Hospital, meant "by
God." On cross-examination witness said that
"per Dio" was an exclamation used by Italians
when excited.

Rafaello Valentine testified that "per Dio" was
profanity, and its tise forbidden by the Church.
The cross-examination brought out the fact that
Rosso was formerly, in the employ of Desmone's
father.

The cross-examination brought out the fact that Rosso was formerly-in the employ of Desmone's father.

Dr. Fernando de Chairo sworn: Knew fourteen languages, bet coeld not speak Stellian. "Per Dio" was an oath: the worst in the Italian language. The wincas was very flowery in nis language. The Court then adjourned for dinner.

GALTANO ROSSO, the defendant, was next cailed. He was 30 years of age, a barber betsade. He did not know Varosso, but the murdered man's name was Barthoto-Name Locrasto. Decessed had not been to his house on the day of the murder, but he met him at John Polesoto's with a party, and played cards and drank together sattle 6:30 in the evening. When the parties left he went to bed, and did not leave his house until 6 o'clock the morning after the murder. On his way to his shop he heard that "Bartholomae" had been stabbed, and he went

ME

BEDFORD--LEMONT.

TESTERDAY'S DOINGS.

The friends of Lemont stone are quietly at work—so quietly that very little can be learned of what they have in view. An attempt was made to interview Ed Walker yesterday, but it was of course unsuccessful. All he would say was that it was none of his fight. Whatever movement, however, is made to secure the abrogation of the contracts, even if a majority of the Council are won over by Walker's friends, will be unsuccessful, as the Mayor will unquestionably veto any ordinance which may pass with that end in view. To overcome his "nay" will require a two-thirds vote, which cannot possibly be secured. It is said that the reference of the matter of the validity of the contracts to City-Attorney Tuthill for an opinion was merely to gain time, he having been consulted as to his views last week, and holding the same as Corporation Councel Bondeld—that the contracts are valid and cannot be interfered with by the Council.

THE PROGRAMME

the same as Corporation counsel sometic—natthe-contracts are valid and cannot be interfered with by the Council.

THE PROGRAMME

of the opponents of Bedford atone is reputed to be this: Pass an ordinance rescinding the nowers given to the Building Committee, ordering the Mayor to stop the work, and putting the construction of the City-Hall in the hands of a special committee—favorable, of course, to Lemont stone; but this scheme, as before stated, will be defeated, abould the ordinance get 19 votes, by his Honor's veto. The city authorities, believing the contracts to be binding in law, intend going abead as if their validity were not questioned. If the matter geta into the courts, the case will be carried to Ottawa, so that it will be a year or two at least before a decision can be secured, and, as in the meantime the greater portion of the building will have been erected, that Court will not then be likely to interfere with the work. Sexton, the iron contractor, was at the "rookery" yesterday, with his first estimate, which calls for \$10,540. It will probably be paid to-day. This will complicate matters in the event of litigation. Outside of the few who are sincere in their opposition to Bedford stone, and those who expect to make something by the substitution of Lemont, the action of the Building Committee and the Mayor is sustained. The cause of the trouble, as has before been stated in The Trus-UNA, is that there is no steal in the city's naif of the structure. A reporter met

the structure.

A reporter met

ALD. SEATON,
one of the Building Committee, and asked him
how the fight would end.

"It will not amount to anything," said he.

"The contracts are valid."

"What do you think of the veneering story?"

"I met a gentleman in the street who asked me
about it, and I said to him, "Come over to the
building and let us look." I measured the stones,
and found that none of the first course above the
water-table were less than thirteen inches in
width in the narrowest part, while the contract
calls for only ten inches. If the people would go
there and examine the work, and talk with builders, they would be satisfied that it is being done
honestly according to the contract; and, what is
more, that the contract is a favorable one
for the city. The manner of construction is the
same as in all large buildings of a permanent
character,—the bearings are upon the face of the
stone, and there is a lock,—what is technically
called an anchor; and the structure will be a substantial one."

In conversation with the Mayor, the reporter
was told that several builders had asked him
whether it was the intention to construct the CityHall in accordance with the diagram published in
the Tirnes,—the diagram which controverted the
statements in the accompanying printed matter.

His answer was "Yes." "Then," said they,
"the City-Hall will be the best constructed building in the city."

statements in the accompanying printed matter. His answer was "Yes." "Then." said they, "the city-Hall wifl be the best constructed building in the city."

In view of the recent scars about City-Hall stone, which is still being sept alive by the friends of Lemont, the Building Committee of the Council has decided to invite a number of prominent srchitects and builders in the city to inspect the alleged excessively thin stones and pronounce their opinions on the subject. The inspecting body will include perhaps twenty of the best known architects and practical builders, and the visit will probably be made Saturday morning.

THE ROTUNDA.

The new rotunda which the county is apt to agree upon to take the place of the rejected tower is to occupy the centre of the Court-House square, and to form the connecting apartment between the city and county portions of the building. It will consist of an obling room on nearly an elliptical plan, the east and west sides being straight for a length of about forty-two feet, and the north and south ends being curved or semicircular in design. The length of tals rotunds will be eighty-one feet in clear inside, and fifty-one feet wide, the clear height from main-floor level to ceiling penns fifty feet. A gallery ten feet wide will extend round the rotunds, affording ample means of connection between the two main portions of the building—the first or main floor of the rotunda connects the ground floors of these two sides. A covered corridor, forming an architectural surmounting to the outside elevation of the rotunda also gives a similar means of communication between the third floors of the two main buildings. The whole is aboundantly lighted from fourteen large windows on north and south ends, and also by two large dome lights, all of which supply light to each of the main structures of both city and county wings. These stairs lead to the rotunda, the several floors above referred to forming the connecting lobby between them. This main central hall or rotunda will be made use of a

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

LITTLE DOING. The Board of Education held an adjourned meet ng last evening, but, as only two-thirds of the nembers were present, very little was done. Inspector English, from the Judiciary Commit-tee, as a question of privilege, reported that George B. Armstrong and Thomas Brenau, recent-ly confirmed by the Council, were entitled to their

seats. The report was concurred in.

President Sullivan welcomed the two gentlemen and, in retiring from the chair, while gind to be relieved of the responsibilities of the position, thanked the Inspectors for their kindness and courtesy to him. He said the workings of the Board had been harmonious, and that the condition of the schools was prosperous and generally satisfactory. factory.
Vice-President Wells relieved him of the gavel.
The roll was then called, and, including Armstrong and Brenan, there were eleven members
present, the absentees being Arnold, Covert, and tone. Inspector Hoyne offered the following:

Inspector Hoyne offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the retirement of our President, the Hon. W. K. Sullivan, we part with a faithful, efficient, and impartial officer and gentleman, and that the thanks of this Board, hereby tendered to him are an inadequate expression of our respect for him in several content of the several content of the several content of the several content of the Board, his efforts to advance the cause of education deserve alike the gratitude of the parent, the pupil, and the community at large.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record, and that a duly engroused copy of the same, signed by the presiding officer and Secretary, be transmitted to Mr. Sullivan.

After some complimentary remarks by inspector Vocke, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Board then adjourned. ed.

The Board then adjourned.
Mr. Armstrong succeeds P. H. Smith, and Mr.
Brenan takes the place of Mr. Sullivan.

YELLOW-FEVER. UNABLE TO REACH MATAMORAS. "I tried to get beyond New Orleans," said Mr.

UNABLE TO REACH MATAMORAS.

"I tried to get beyond New Orleans," said Mr.

W. P. Sutton to a Tribune reporter yesterday,

"but Yellow Jack drove me back." He is United
States Commercial Agent at Matamoras, Mexico,
and endeavored to return thither with his family,
but was unsuccessful. Why will be learned from
his narrative.

"I left Chicago on the 17th of July on my way
to Matamoras, and stopped over three days in St.
Louis. It was terribly hot there—about 100 in the
shade. I heard there of four cases of yellow-fever
in New Orleans. When we reached Cairo the
number had increasee to ten, at Memphis to fifteen, and at Vicksburg to twenty-five. When we
got to Baton Ronge, I learned through a dispatch
that the disease was to be declared epidemic in New
Orleans the next day. We went there, however,
arriving on the morning of the 29th, intending to
leave for Galveston without delay. I saw some
friends, and they advised me to go out of town as
quickly as possible. On inquiry, I learned that
the steamer J. G. Harris had started for Galveston, loaded with freight, but the authorities refused to let her enter the port, and she came back
to Morgan City. That blocked my progress in that
direction. I thought I could get around by the
Red River, but Flound that Shreveport was quarantined against New Orleans. That put a slone
wall between me and Matamoras, so I concluded to
return North. I started for Biloxi—a watering
piace outside of the city on the Mobile road—and
remained there all day. In the evening we took
a train for Mobile, smd
the conductor
told us if we didn't get there by 11 o'clock that
night the authorities would not let us pass. Fortunately we arrived on time. That was the last
reals that got through. We learned on the way
North that there was a blockede at Mobile, the authorities refusing to permit any trains from New
Orleans to enter the city."

"How many cases of fever were reported in North that there was a blockade at Mobile, the anthorities refusing to permit any trains from New Orleans to enter the cit;."
"How many cases of fever were reported in New Orleans when you left?"
"As near as I could get at it there were 150. The newspapers are very quiet on the subject."
"Did there seem to be much of a panic?"
"The Northern people there are very badly

at the ides of a scare. But old residents have been attacked, and quite a number have died. And the river men, and others well posted, said that, as the disease appeared early and was scattered, it was liable to last a long time and make great ravages. All the cases are not reported, and agreat many which are are suppressed, so as to avoid creating a wide-spread alarm. The sanitary condition was commented on by those who came away, but, while it is bad, that of St. Louis and Chicago is worse. But the intense heat there is lacking here. The fever undoubtedly originated in New Orleans, as physicians said they could not trace it to a foreign source."

Mr. Sutton will remain North about thirty days, and then make another attempt to get to his station.

LOCAL POLITICS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The Central Committee of Cook County of the National Greenback Labor party met last night in the Tremont House club-room, with A. C. Wolsin in the chair. The Committee on Organization reported a lack of funds and speakers. A. B. Cornell was reported as the member of the Central Committee from the Fourth Commissioner District. He was elected. The usual amount of talking was done. The following were elected the Finance Committee: A. D. Titsworth, C. E. Rollins, M. S. Robinson, A. B. Cornell, and E. R. Stevens. The question of raising funds for the Convention was then gone into. After another long discussion, the time of holding the legislative conventions in the several districts was fixed for the 20th inst. After that, at a late hour, the meeting adjourned.

DISSATISPIED CONSTITUENTS.

There is much dissatisfaction among the workingmen of the West Side with the course of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison during the last session, and there are many of his doings which they wish him to explain if he can. Therefore, Peter Muelier, John Goggin, and others have addressed him the following invitation to explain:

We, the undersigned workingmen of the northwesterspectfully request you come forward at your earliest convenience and give us a satisfactory report of your record in washington during the last seasion.

We desire it, not as your constituents only, but as men whose strength at the ballot-box soce as far to make or unmake a candidate as those of the monopolist, railroad king, or millionaire.

To this Mr. Harrison replies:

Your request that I give an account of my Constructional record at my earliest convenience has been greated and present and present and present and present and present as a convenience has been greated and present a

Your request that I give an account of my Con-gressional record at my earliest convenience has been handed me, and, in reply, I will state that I will meet you at the Aurora Turner Hall Saturday evening and will give you an unvarnished account of my doings. The impression is, that he will be asked some questions which he will find it hard to answer.

MEMORY --- LOWE. A CRIMINAL LIBEL CASE.

they have not yet been long enough in the land of the red-skinned and untutored savage to have lost their decidedly English accent; to have outthe red-skunned and untutored savage to have lost their decidedly English accent; to have outworn their unmistakably English clothes; to have given away their once-seen-never-to-be-forgotten shoes and hats; to have discarded their essentially English manners; nor to have adopted the general "get-up" of an American citizen. They are just as they were when they came from England. And yet, in spite of a common country, Memory has caused Lowe's arrest, and Lowe will have to answer to the Criminal Court for the high misdemeanor of libeling the good name of his countryman. The story seems to be about as follows: July 20, or thereabouts, Lowe had printed and caused to be extensively circuiated a circular in which he sets forth, over his own name, that he had addressed to the Board of Trade a letter asking that official action be taken by that great and good corporation upon the conduct of one of its members, Henry Memory: that Memory had in a proffered settlement of accounts with Lowe mode serious overcharges for office rent, help, general expenses, etc. etc.; that Memory had refused to sign the arbitration paper prepared by a Committee from the Board. Mr. Lowe then adds a statement of how he first met Memory and subsequently formed a partnership; that they could not get along; that Memory insulted and bullied him every day; that he was tyranical; that disputes ended in a separation; that Memory was the most "uneducated, unprincipled, and cantankerous man" he had ever met; that Memory did "not know clover-seed from timothy."

that Memory did "not know clover-seed from timothy."

That was enough. When one Englishman said that another did not know clover-seed from timothy he cast an aspersion upon him that the smoothing influences of time would not efface. And, too, the idea that he was the most uncducated, unprincipled, and cantankerous man that ever was seen was "horrid, sir, horrid," So he sought out Gen. J. L. Thompson, lawyer, and did to him his tale unfold. The result was that the name of Henry Memory was subscribed to a criminal complaint which reads as follows:

Louis T. Lowe did, on the 20th day of July, in said Cook County, publish of and concerning Henry Memory, a faise and malicious libel in this: "I must say that he (meaning Henry Memory) is the most uneducated. unprincipled, and cantankerous man il ever met"; also charged said Henry Memory with "disgraceful conduct," and also charged and deary Memory and and cantankerous man il ever met"; also charged said Henry Memory with "disgraceful conduct," and also charged and deary Memory and a cantankerous man il ever met"; also charged said deary Memory and cantankerous man il ever met in the conduct, and also charged and deary Memory and a cantankerous man il ever met in the conduct, and also charged and deary Memory and cantankerous man il ever met in the conduct, and also charged and the conduction of th

tion.

A Constatic from Justice Wallace's Court sought, found, and arrested Mr. Lowe, and the case was set for yesterday. Both men came up smiling, and, though Mr. Lowe said that he wanted the thing to pass over "without any trouble, you know." he was passed over to the tender merces of the Criminal Court for "libeling" Mr. Memory.
Mr. Lowe is ont on bail, and as hewalks the streets he wonders if a man, though not lost to sight, is still to Memory dear.

THE POST-OFFICE. JULY WORK. The following is a report of the work of the

Chicago Post-Office for the month of July, 1878; Carriers employed, 158; delivery trips daily, 452; collection trips daily, 414; registered fetters delivered, 13,020; mail letters delivered, 1,505, 854; mail postal-cards delivered, 270, 729; fbcal letters delivered, 273, 118; local postal-cards delivered, 182, 895; newspapers, etc., delivered, 458, 043; letters returned to the office, 4,848; letters collected, 1,657, 687; postal-cards collected, 452, 078; newspapers, etc., collected, 552, 361.

The number and amounts of money-orders issued were as follows: Domestic, 3,682, \$61, 612; Canadian, 56, \$880; British, 222, \$4, 077; German, 176, \$3, 768; Swiss, 46, \$1,026; Italian, 61, 1788; total, \$73, 105,89. The number and amounts of those paid was as follows: Domestic, 30, 411, \$447, 824; Canadian, 63, \$830; British, 42, \$781; German, 124, \$3,043; Swiss, 14, \$445; Italian, 3, \$236; total, \$453, 170.

The receipts from the sale of stamps and postal-cards were \$47, 931; envelopes, \$18,602; and periodical stamps, \$7,026. The Postmaster's deposits were \$489, 706, and the amount remitted to New York was \$110,000. Chicago Post-Office for the month of July, 1878:

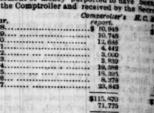
CORRESPONDENCE.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—One of the most sensible let-

ters on the subject of municipal indebtedness which have appeared lately is that of Mr. J. Frank Lawrence in THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday. Aside from the generally-recognized fact that chicago is the target for all the abuse which her slower and less enterprising rivals can heap papon her, it will yet appear on investigation that envy is not alone the cause of the strictures which have been made more than city. It certainly seems since the constitution of the constit the target for all the abuse which her slower and less enterprising rivals can heap upon her, it will yet appear on unvestigation that envy is not alone the cause of the strictures which have been made upon this city. It certainly seems singular, from the showing which Mr. Lawrence makes, that with the vast debts all of these municipalities are laboring under, and in view, also, of their constant increase, that Chicago alone should be the fearful example of corruption held up for public consideration. It must be borne in mind, however, that in no city in the country is so much attention paid by the industrial and money-making portion of the community to local government as in Chicago. No enterprise involving the expenditure of public money is linaugurated which does not receive not only the full investigation of the press, but of the wealthier citizens. The safeguards which have been made by the Constitution and the decisions of the Sapreme Court thereunder, together with the statutes of the State, have so completely blocked all attempts at corruption, that the slightest effort is known and opposed. It is the ability of this city to prevent fraud and its success in such prevention which has given to our municipal matters the publicity they have received. If Chicago were as powerless in the hands of its officials as New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and the other places named, corruption might, under a similar set of men, go on as uninterruptedly and with as little attention paid to it. If the papers and men who willy us so constantly would seriously consider the subject they so flippantly discuss, they would find that no contract of importance is made either by the city or county which is not published and known; that all the conditions are studied and commented on, and that sny change or infraction is at once understood and inquired into. All this requires and receives, as it should, much space in the city papers, but with the singular result, so far as Eastern papers are concerned, of securing their imnorant statem

CHEAP INKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—An individual is aroun
town selling recipes for making laks of various

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS, CHICAGO, Ang. 1.
Upon comparing the official reports of the CoComptroller with those of the Board of Manamight convey an erroneous ides to those in any years who might chance to consult our Library. Upon the face there appears to be a little "cross-edness" in the statements. The Countroller either made his figures too large or the Secretary the Home has made his too small. Below a statement of money purported to have been by the Comptroller and received by the Secretary.



HOW A LIE THRIVES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The Boston

lvertiser of yesterday makes the editorial statement in regard to the sens story which has been sent over the country tense that she was insane, and that taking her to an asylum: The Pro taking her to an asylum: The Proving Journal of yesterday, on the authority of a steman said to be acquainted with a circumstances, indorsed the story of a New York Times relating to the composed a lady from this city on the New York of a lady from this city on the New York of a lady from this city on the New York of the New York of a lady from this city on the naterial constances. So respectable an indorsement must desirable to repeat that the story in all its sential particulars is unqualifiedly and was now appeared with additions never the heard of, and having not a shadow of function in fact. We have the best possible rate in the province of them.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the oppreparation of beef containing its entire nutries properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the tracts of beef, out comains blood-making lengenerating, and life-sustaining properties; it avaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, mervork, or acute disease; and in every form of ability, particularly if resulting from pulmer complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the delicate stomach. Caswell, Hazand & Ca, poprietors, New York.

aged 23 years. Funernal services Saturday morning Aug. 3, 4 is o'clock, from the above residence, to the Holy Famy, Church, thence by cars to Calvary. CHALIFOUX—Catherine, youngest daughter Joseph and Elizabeth Chalifoux, Aug. 1, and in months.

Funeral at 1p. m. to-day by carriague from residence, No. 19 Blue Island-av., to Calvary Cemeur. KNUTSON—July 31. at the residence of his parents No. 104 North Sangamon-st., Charles Jeremiah, your est son of Henry and Cecila Knutson, aged 2 years as

ral by carriages to Calvary. Funeral by carriages to Calvary.

McLEAN—Of inflammation of the bowels, July 28.

Roy Cromwell McLean, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. G. NeLean, late of this city, at Canby, Minn.

CASEY—July 31, of choiers infrastum, Bosors, tefant daughter of Michael and Jennie Casey, aged I per
and 3 days.

Funeral from No. 714 State-st. to Calvary by carriages at 10 o'clock to-day.

WOODWARD—Judson Dorsett, son of J. D. and P. Woodward, Aug. 1, aged 3 years.
Funeral services at No. 273 Flouring-st., to any sti p. m. LANDERS—July 31, at No. 3039 Dearborn st., Ra-ert M., infant son of Robert W. and Mary E. Landen. SPERR—At Englewood, Ill., Ang. t, L. Lynn Swei, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Speer. Funeral from residence to-day at 10 of clock.

BEVAN—Edward, son of George and Jane Brua aged 14 years and 8 months, at Seventy-ires, as Seip's-av., Hyde Park. Funeral to-day at 4 p. m. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING TO-DA-will be led by A. M. Delight in Lower Farshi Hall, No. 150 Madison-st. Subject: Gospel Temper-PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS Will be received by the Board of Commissions Cook County until 12 o clock noon of Menday, Aug. 6 ergs, at the office of Cierz of the Board, for tentil of the Wilmington Luna county. wood, needed for use in the various countrinstitution during the year ending Aug 11, 1179. Bidders as gaticularly no leafest that all one desired the mass be weighted on city societa the contractor's expense. See all the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars must accommand properties of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars must accommand properties of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars must accommand two thousand (\$2,000) dollars must accommand the properties of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars must accommand the properties of two thousand the second transfer of the properties of

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W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., AUCTION BALE At House 97 South Clinton st., THE ENTIRE FURNITURE

PRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 2 at 10 o'clock, Veissand B. B. Carpeta, Parlor, Chamber, and Dimarrow Furniture, Pier Glass, Lace Curtains, etc. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Anctioners. WAREHOUSE SALE UNCLAIMED FREIGHT, GEO. A. SEAVERNS, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at our salveyen, 173 & 175 Kandolph-st. A large lot of Machiner, wind Machines, Counters, Shelving, 35 barrels part

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SATURDAY, Aug. 2, as 9:30 o'clock a., a section rooms, 173 and 175 Handolph-sk. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

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Friday Merning. Aug. 2. at 9:30 o A full line of Chamber and Parior Suits, which me CARPETS
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DENTE THE THE PHE Extract Days, Cor. Clar

SCA So

BURT'S SHO